

The Global Newspaper
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore
and The Hague.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 31,362

PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1983

ESTABLISHED 1887

Paris Seeks To Step Up Its Contacts With Russia

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — France is trying to step up its contacts with the Soviet Union at a time that President François Mitterrand has described as one of unusual gravity in East-West relations.

After generally cool treatment of the Soviet Union since his election two and a half years ago, and relatively de-emphasized French-Soviet ties in that period, a more expansive tone, stressing the need for discussions, has recently become apparent in Mr. Mitterrand's references to the Soviet Union.

French officials said they believe that now after the initial deployment by NATO of Pershing II and cruise missiles, the Soviet Union is engaged in a re-examination of its policies toward the West. Without making the point in specific terms, it is clear the French are interested in making their attitudes known to Moscow at a moment when they feel there is the possibility of movement on the Soviet side.

In practical terms, the interest in talking more and at a high level with the Soviet leadership will take shape in the next few weeks through the visit to Paris of a high-ranking Soviet government official. Some French diplomats are suggesting that the visitor will be a Soviet deputy prime minister.

While Mr. Mitterrand has never attacked or sought to antagonize the Soviet Union publicly, a clear view of his basic attitude toward Moscow was apparent this year in the expulsion from France of 47 Russians for spying and in his signing of the Williamsburg security declaration, the holding of the first Atlantic alliance meeting in Paris in 17 years and such presidential phrases as "the East has missiles and the West pacifists."

In this period, however, French-Soviet contacts continued without fanfare through the visit of French cabinet ministers to Moscow and a conversation in Paris in the early fall between Mr. Mitterrand and Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister.

Now, a public effort is being made to draw attention to the possibility of improving contacts with Moscow. If the Socialist government here could assert earlier that its relations with the Soviet Union could never be normal as long as Soviet troops continued to occupy Afghanistan, these days Mr. Mitterrand is emphasizing the traditional notions of French-Soviet ties. During a visit to Yugoslavia last week, Mr. Mitterrand said France knew its history and "those to whom we owe our freedom today."

"Among them," he said, "the Russian people is in the forefront." Mr. Mitterrand also clearly signaled that there would be no basic change in the French position on the installation of Soviet SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe. In the French view, the missiles fundamentally threaten the balance of power in Europe unless there is Western response in kind, or deep Soviet cuts.

There are things that must be accepted, Mr. Mitterrand said, for the development of peace through discussions with Moscow. And there are other things, he said, in Yugoslavia, "that we must refuse in Europe's interest."

The reasoning behind the increased pace of the French-Soviet discussions that the French now appears to be seeking goes beyond Mr. Mitterrand's stated concern that tensions in the world are now on a level comparable to those at the time of the Cuba and Berlin crises in 1962.

One consideration is that the government may have growing difficulties in terms of international (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Masashi Ishibashi, leader of the Japan Socialist Party, placed a red rose by the name of a successful party candidate Monday as other party officials applauded. The party added 11 seats to its parliamentary representation.

4 Germans Held in Plots On U.S. Bases

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — Four men have been arrested on suspicion of plotting time-bomb attacks on U.S. Army installations and a railroad yard used for transporting NATO weapons and ammunition, the Federal Prosecutor's Office announced Monday.

The office said in a statement that components for homemade bombs and 17 kilograms (37.5 pounds) of explosive chemicals were seized in raids Friday and Monday in Rüsselsheim, near Frankfurt. Three suspects were arrested Friday and one on Monday in the raids.

Security was stepped up at the U.S. Consulate General building and at the U.S. Army's V Corps headquarters in Frankfurt over the weekend. Police manned roadblocks at the consulate and military dump trucks loaded with sand blocked all four entrances to the army building Monday.

The suspects were identified by the Federal Prosecutor's Office as Michael Brand, 24, of Raunheim; Klaus Dieter Wagner, 25, of Bittelborn; and Elmar Flamm, 21, and Joachim Weickardt, 24, both of Rüsselsheim.

The statement said that formal arrest warrants were issued by the Supreme Court in Karlsruhe on the basis of evidence gathered in months of investigation by various West German police and security agencies.

The prosecutor said the four were suspected of belonging to a terrorist organization in the Rüsselsheim area since at least late September.

The group allegedly planned to bomb the Rüsselsheim rail yard, which is a transit point for NATO weapons and ammunition, as well as U.S. Army barracks and munitions depots in the area, the prosecutor said. Bridges were also said to be possible targets of the planned bombing attacks, the statement said.

Police seized a fire extinguisher, an alarm clock and 17 kilograms of chemical weed killer that could be detonated by a fuse, the statement said. It said they also seized a telephone key that could be used for triggering devices.

All four face charges of membership in a terrorist group and preparing explosives attacks. Two also face additional charges of promoting a terrorist group.

Underground Union Leader in Poland Calls for a 'Long March' of Resistance

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

WARSAW — An underground Solidarity leader says he believes Poles must embark on what he calls a "long march" of resistance to the government, building clandestine organizations in schools, factories, scientific institutions and cultural life.

In a recent interview, Zbigniew Bujak, Poland's most wanted fugitive, said that while the authorities had the police power to suppress open opposition, the country had changed fundamentally in its attitude toward authority because of the rise of the Solidarity union movement in August 1980.

"Currently, the regime is strong enough that it is capable of effectively suppressing any attempts at formal, official, open activities, or attempts to organize such activities," Mr. Bujak said.

"However, it is too weak to destroy this activity which is being carried on outside the official view, which is organized in the underground."

What was crucial, Mr. Bujak stressed, was that the widespread, though brief, success of Solidarity had undermined "at least in one respect the classic system of Communist government."

Mr. Bujak's remarks came at a period of political stalemate. After two years of what, in various legal permutations, is still military rule, the government has been able to control the streets and factories but not to inspire loyalty or cooperation.

Despite the setbacks in the streets, Mr. Bujak said that the opposition was building clandestine structures that would enable it to survive.

He said that the continuing support of the underground movement had been replaced by others. For security reasons it was stipulated that the arrangement and method of the interview not be divulged.

Mr. Bujak's remarks came at a period of political stalemate. After two years of what, in various legal permutations, is still military rule, the government has been able to control the streets and factories but not to inspire loyalty or cooperation.

Despite the setbacks in the streets, Mr. Bujak said that the opposition was building clandestine structures that would enable it to survive.

He said that the continuing support of the underground movement had been replaced by others. For security reasons it was stipulated that the arrangement and method of the interview not be divulged.

Mr. Bujak's remarks came at a period of political stalemate. After two years of what, in various legal permutations, is still military rule, the government has been able to control the streets and factories but not to inspire loyalty or cooperation.

Despite the setbacks in the streets, Mr. Bujak said that the opposition was building clandestine structures that would enable it to survive.

He said that the continuing support of the underground movement had been replaced by others. For security reasons it was stipulated that the arrangement and method of the interview not be divulged.

Mr. Bujak's remarks came at a period of political stalemate. After two years of what, in various legal permutations, is still military rule, the government has been able to control the streets and factories but not to inspire loyalty or cooperation.

Despite the setbacks in the streets, Mr. Bujak said that the opposition was building clandestine structures that would enable it to survive.

He said that the continuing support of the underground movement had been replaced by others. For security reasons it was stipulated that the arrangement and method of the interview not be divulged.



Zbigniew Bujak

have been replaced by others. For security reasons it was stipulated that the arrangement and method of the interview not be divulged.

Mr. Bujak's remarks came at a period of political stalemate. After two years of what, in various legal permutations, is still military rule, the government has been able to control the streets and factories but not to inspire loyalty or cooperation.

Despite the setbacks in the streets, Mr. Bujak said that the opposition was building clandestine structures that would enable it to survive.

He said that the continuing support of the underground movement had been replaced by others. For security reasons it was stipulated that the arrangement and method of the interview not be divulged.

Mr. Bujak's remarks came at a period of political stalemate. After two years of what, in various legal permutations, is still military rule, the government has been able to control the streets and factories but not to inspire loyalty or cooperation.

Despite the setbacks in the streets, Mr. Bujak said that the opposition was building clandestine structures that would enable it to survive.

He said that the continuing support of the underground movement had been replaced by others. For security reasons it was stipulated that the arrangement and method of the interview not be divulged.

Mr. Bujak's remarks came at a period of political stalemate. After two years of what, in various legal permutations, is still military rule, the government has been able to control the streets and factories but not to inspire loyalty or cooperation.

Despite the setbacks in the streets, Mr. Bujak said that the opposition was building clandestine structures that would enable it to survive.

He said that the continuing support of the underground movement had been replaced by others. For security reasons it was stipulated that the arrangement and method of the interview not be divulged.

Mr. Bujak's remarks came at a period of political stalemate. After two years of what, in various legal permutations, is still military rule, the government has been able to control the streets and factories but not to inspire loyalty or cooperation.

Despite the setbacks in the streets, Mr. Bujak said that the opposition was building clandestine structures that would enable it to survive.

He said that the continuing support of the underground movement had been replaced by others. For security reasons it was stipulated that the arrangement and method of the interview not be divulged.

Mr. Bujak's remarks came at a period of political stalemate. After two years of what, in various legal permutations, is still military rule, the government has been able to control the streets and factories but not to inspire loyalty or cooperation.

Despite the setbacks in the streets, Mr. Bujak said that the opposition was building clandestine structures that would enable it to survive.

He said that the continuing support of the underground movement had been replaced by others. For security reasons it was stipulated that the arrangement and method of the interview not be divulged.

Mr. Bujak's remarks came at a period of political stalemate. After two years of what, in various legal permutations, is still military rule, the government has been able to control the streets and factories but not to inspire loyalty or cooperation.

Ruling Party In Japan Loses 36 Seats and Diet Majority

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The Liberal Democratic Party of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone lost its majority in parliament in a stunning defeat in Sunday's lower house elections. The party can retain effective rule only by enlisting the aid of independents.

The conservative Liberal Democrats had a net loss of 36 seats, the sharpest decline in any election in the party's history.

The Japan Socialist Party and another opposition group, the Komeito, or Clean Government Party, scored substantial gains in what analysts regarded as a backlash vote against Mr. Nakasone's military buildup policy and his party's image of corruption.

Kakuei Tanaka, 65, the former prime minister who was convicted of bribery in the Lockheed scandal two months ago, won re-election in his district with the biggest vote of his career, but the issue of political ethics appeared to have critically damaged his party in other contests.

A surprised Mr. Nakasone called the results "very severe" and said he would respond "sincerely" to the criticism inherent in the voting. He called on conservative independents to join with his party to provide a working majority in the lower house of the Diet.

It is believed that 9 or 10 conservative independents will link up with the Liberal Democrats, a few more than enough to assure a simple majority of 256 votes in the 511-seat chamber.

"I must honestly accept the severe criticism of the people," Mr. Nakasone said, calling on his party to unite and pursue pledges it has made.

Final returns showed the Liberal Democrats with 250 seats. The Socialists increased their representation by 11 seats, and the Komeito gained 24.

The Socialist Party chairman, Masashi Ishibashi, credited the opposition parties' success to the "corrupted character" of the Liberal Democrats.

The outcome means that Mr. Nakasone, 65, will face serious obstacles in enacting any program in the new parliament scheduled to convene late this month and will encounter severe opposition to his promises to increase Japan's military power.

Mr. Nakasone needed a comfortable majority to earn the political support necessary to increase next year's military budget, which will be formulated in January.

There had been hints from some of Mr. Nakasone's critics in the party that they might try to force him to step down if the party's losses were large.

The election also means that Mr. Tanaka, whose criminal conviction touched off the special election,

will be an even stronger power behind the scenes. His large faction within the ruling party held its strength.

The turnout of voters was the smallest in Japan's postwar history, about 65 percent of those eligible. Analysts said that large numbers of voters who usually support the business-oriented Liberal Democrats stayed away from the polls.

Most of the pre-election polls taken by the news media had indicated very little change in the alignment of lower house seats. Susumu Nakaido, the party's chief executive, called the results "very serious" and acknowledged that there would be difficult problems in organizing the lower house. He appealed to opposition parties to cooperate in assuming responsibility for running the government.

Mr. Nakaido indicated that he would resign his party post to take responsibility for the setback.

Socialist leaders were elated by what they viewed as at least a temporary reversal in their long, slow decline in parliamentary strength.

Several veteran Liberal Democrats lost their seats, including the ministers of education and labor and the director-general of the Japan Defense Agency, Kazuo Tanikawa. Six former ministers also lost.

The yen and Japan's stock market plunged on news of Liberal Democrats' setback, Page 9.

The yen and Japan's stock market plunged on news of Liberal Democrats' setback, Page 9.

The yen and Japan's stock market plunged on news of Liberal Democrats' setback, Page 9.

The yen and Japan's stock market plunged on news of Liberal Democrats' setback, Page 9.

The yen and Japan's stock market plunged on news of Liberal Democrats' setback, Page 9.

The yen and Japan's stock market plunged on news of Liberal Democrats' setback, Page 9.



Yasuhiro Nakasone, Japan's prime minister, rubs an eye during a television interview following his party's loss of its parliamentary majority in elections.

will be an even stronger power behind the scenes. His large faction within the ruling party held its strength.

The turnout of voters was the smallest in Japan's postwar history, about 65 percent of those eligible. Analysts said that large numbers of voters who usually support the business-oriented Liberal Democrats stayed away from the polls.

Most of the pre-election polls taken by the news media had indicated very little change in the alignment of lower house seats. Susumu Nakaido, the party's chief executive, called the results "very serious" and acknowledged that there would be difficult problems in organizing the lower house. He appealed to opposition parties to cooperate in assuming responsibility for running the government.

Mr. Nakaido indicated that he would resign his party post to take responsibility for the setback.

Socialist leaders were elated by what they viewed as at least a temporary reversal in their long, slow decline in parliamentary strength.

Several veteran Liberal Democrats lost their seats, including the ministers of education and labor and the director-general of the Japan Defense Agency, Kazuo Tanikawa. Six former ministers also lost.

The yen and Japan's stock market plunged on news of Liberal Democrats' setback, Page 9.

The yen and Japan's stock market plunged on news of Liberal Democrats' setback, Page 9.

The yen and Japan's stock market plunged on news of Liberal Democrats' setback, Page 9.

The yen and Japan's stock market plunged on news of Liberal Democrats' setback, Page 9.

The yen and Japan's stock market plunged on news of Liberal Democrats' setback, Page 9.

The yen and Japan's stock market plunged on news of Liberal Democrats' setback, Page 9.

The yen and Japan's stock market plunged on news of Liberal Democrats' setback, Page 9.

The yen and Japan's stock market plunged on news of Liberal Democrats' setback, Page 9.

The yen and Japan's stock market plunged on news of Liberal Democrats' setback, Page 9.

The yen and Japan's stock market plunged on news of Liberal Democrats' setback, Page 9.

The yen and Japan's stock market plunged on news of Liberal Democrats' setback, Page 9.

The yen and Japan's stock market plunged on news of Liberal Democrats' setback, Page 9.

The yen and Japan's stock market plunged on news of Liberal Democrats' setback, Page 9.

The yen and Japan's stock market plunged on news of Liberal Democrats' setback, Page 9.

The yen and Japan's stock market plunged on news of Liberal Democrats' setback, Page 9.

The yen and Japan's stock market plunged on news of Liberal Democrats' setback, Page 9.

The yen and Japan's stock market plunged on news of Liberal Democrats' setback, Page 9.

The yen and Japan's stock market plunged on news of Liberal Democrats' setback, Page 9.

The yen and Japan's stock market plunged on news of Liberal Democrats' setback, Page 9.

The yen and Japan's stock market plunged on news of Liberal Democrats' setback, Page 9.

The yen and Japan's stock market plunged on news of Liberal Democrats' setback, Page 9.

INSIDE

■ Gerald R. Ford has become a millionaire since leaving the White House. Page 3.

■ Roberto D'Amico, the Salvadoran rightist, opposes U.S. calls for action against the death squads. Page 3.

■ The case of Lenell Carter, to be retried for robbery, is a patchwork of contradictions and charges of racism. Page 5.

■ Venezuelans, gloomy over the economy, look to the new leadership. Page 6.

■ A new film about Mao has been released in China. Page 6.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ French leaders of a non-Communist trade union urged workers to continue the strike at a Peugeot plant. Page 9.

■ The financial position of countries that have made the biggest use of the Euromarket continues to weaken. Page 9.

Nativity Scene Stands Despite U.S. Court Fight

By Dudley Clendinen
New York Times Service

PAWTUCKET, Rhode Island — In the center of town, across the street from the Peirless Co. department store, the plaster figures of Joseph, Mary, the baby Jesus, some sheep, a camel, the three kings and a trumpeting angel stand in a stable scene on a piece of parkland near the Seekonk River.

A sleigh and reindeer approach a Christmas tree to Joseph's right, and a group of Victorian carolers stands open-mouthed on his left. Behind Joseph, painted plywood figures smile across from the opposite bank of the river. There are snowmen, some clowns, what seem to be a robot and a chipmunk, a Madonna and child, a dancing elephant in a short skirt, and Santa Claus riding a snowmobile.

The City of Pawtucket has erected such a display for decades, and in Rhode Island, which has a higher percentage of Roman Catholics than any other state, the nativity scene has always been its focus.

But the nativity scene has now become the focus of a pending decision by the U.S. Supreme Court, which has been asked to decide whether the city's sponsorship of the scene represents an endorsement of Christianity. The National Council of Churches has sided with the American Civil Liberties Union in arguing that it does, and the Reagan administration has supported the City of Pawtucket in insisting that it does not.

Involved is the First Amendment ban on government establishment of religion. Rhode Island was founded on such a principle by Roger Williams in 1636.

Three years ago a woman telephoned Steven Brown, director of the American Civil Liberties Union in Providence, to say she was offended by the Pawtucket crèche.

Mr. Brown drove up to see the crèche, then persuaded a Warwick lawyer, Amato A. DeLuca, to take the case, and the ACLU filed suit asking that the city stop sponsoring the display.

The reaction "was almost universal outrage," Mr. Brown recalls. "I think the religious homogeneity of the city and of the state made the issue a good deal more emotional."

"It was angry," said Dennis M. Lynch, then the mayor. "I called a press conference and said we were going to oppose it." The city retained a Providence lawyer, William F. McMahon, to fight the suit.

When the federal district court enjoined the city from displaying its crèche while the case was being appealed, Mr. Lynch and his wife formed the Citizens Committee to Continue Christmas, which bought the nativity scene from the city for \$300.

With the Pawtucket establishment lined up behind City Hall, and the Jewish and Roman Catholic religious leaders remaining largely quiet, initial public support for the suit came from two dozen Protestant clergymen.

The next Christmas season, when the Rev. Robert W. Goodwin, pastor of the West Exeter American Baptist Church, argued

for the suit on a television news program, his home phone began to ring. One caller, "a very emotional man, said if I ruined Christmas for the children, he would recall my head off," Mr. Goodwin recalled.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit upheld the federal district court's decision. The city, which had argued in part that the display was intended not as a religious statement but to attract shoppers, appealed again, and in October the Supreme Court heard oral arguments.

Meanwhile, the nativity scene went back up. This year the owner is the downtown merchants' association in Pawtucket. When Mr. Lynch announced that he was going to store the old crèche until the court settled the issue, the merchants bought and displayed new plaster figures. The nativity scene, they think, draws shoppers. The ACLU thinks private sponsorship is the proper arrangement.

The matter will not be settled by Dec. 25. The Supreme Court has recessed for the holidays.

Israeli Shelling Delays PLO Pullout; 2 Ships in Lebanese Harbor Are Hit

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

TRIPOLI, Lebanon — Israeli naval vessels shelled targets in Tripoli harbor early Monday, delaying the evacuation of Yasser Arafat and 4,000 of his supporters.

At least one projectile fired in the dawn bombardment scored a direct hit on an aging freighter, My Charn, leaving the vessel in flames. A second vessel, already crippled in earlier fighting around the harbor, keeled over and sank after Monday's bombardment.

The attack did not seem to have blocked access to the port. There was no means of verifying Palestinian assertions that the harbor had been mined by the Israelis.

Israeli officials said the attack, which was followed shortly afterward by an Israeli air raid on the Beirut-Damascus highway, was designed to underscore Israel's opposition to the Palestine Liberation Organization leader being given safe conduct out of Tripoli without renouncing "terrorist ambitions."

Arab analysts said the Israelis apparently wanted to keep Mr. Arafat and his followers blocked in Tripoli in the hope that further hostilities would break out between him and the Syrian-backed Palestinian rebels who have been fighting him here for six weeks.

By mid-evening, however, five Greek vessels waiting near Cyprus were reported to have set sail across the Mediterranean. If unobstructed by the Israelis, the evacuation will presumably begin Tuesday.

The Israeli bombardments prompted the Greek captains to delay their departure from Larnaca and to seek assurances of their safety. The Israelis have declined to

give a public commitment not to harass the evacuation. An Israeli spokesman said the air raid on the Beirut-Damascus highway was designed to keep up pressure on Palestinians from whatever faction.

The air raids were carried out against two bases used by the anti-Arafat Palestinian group, the Druze militiamen and Syrian forces in the area said a hospital had been hit.

Mr. Brittan expressed contempt for the IRA statement Sunday night that the bombing had not been sanctioned by its Army Council and that such an attack would not happen again. The IRA said it regretted the civilian casualties.

Scotland Yard also called the IRA statement contemptible and dismissed an IRA charge that police did not act quickly enough on a warning telephoned to a suicide crisis center, the Samaritans, 40 minutes before the blast.

"The IRA call to the Samaritans was not a warning. It was an invitation to death," police said. They said the caller named several sites where no bomb was found.

The attack did not frighten off many Christmas shoppers. Harrods reopened Monday, and its chairman, Alec Craddock, said: "Today's trade is not very different from an ordinary Monday."

About 1,000 employees worked Sunday when Harrods is normally closed, to clean up the store. Part of the men's department remained closed because of damage.

Boards sealed off the east side of the store, which took the brunt of the explosion.

Boards sealed off the east side of the store, which took the brunt of the explosion.

Boards sealed off the east side of the store, which took the brunt of the explosion.

Boards sealed off the east side of the store, which took the brunt of the explosion.

Boards sealed off the east side of the store, which took the brunt of the explosion.

U.S. Envoy Visits Iraq in Signal to Syria

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's special Middle East envoy, Donald H. Rumsfeld, visited Iraq Monday in what U.S. officials said was an attempt both to bolster Baghdad's improving relations with the United States and to increase pressure on Syria to withdraw its forces from Lebanon.

The officials said Mr. Rumsfeld was expected to confer with President Saddam Hussein. Iraq broke relations with the United States following the 1967 Middle East

war, and Mr. Rumsfeld is the highest-level U.S. official to visit Baghdad since a 1976 trip by Philip C. Habib, then the undersecretary of state for political affairs.

A State Department spokesman, John Hughes, cautioned that Mr. Rumsfeld's trip should not be interpreted as a U.S. tilt toward Iraq in its three-year war with neighboring Iran. Other U.S. officials privately said the visit would mark no change in the policy of refusing to sell weapons to either side.

Instead, the officials added, Mr. Rumsfeld's trip was intended primarily to further what one called

"the gradual, incremental improvement" that has been taking place in U.S.-Iraqi relations since 1972. During the past year, that improvement has led to sizable sales of American agricultural products to Iraq and meetings between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and senior Iraqi officials.

In addition, the officials said, the administration hopes that the visit will have a "discreet psychological warfare" effect on neighboring Syria, which it sees as blocking the drive for a resolution of the Lebanese civil war. Syria and Iraq are bitter enemies, and the officials

said that a further warming of U.S.-Iraqi relations could contribute to efforts to convince President Hafez al-Assad of Syria that sentiment in the Arab world opposes his course in Lebanon.

The officials stressed that Mr. Hussein, whose war with Iran has put the continued authority of his government in jeopardy, is not expected to take a leading role in the Lebanon situation. But they noted that Iraq has endorsed the idea of all foreign forces withdrawing from Lebanon, and they added that the Rumsfeld visit to Baghdad at this time could, as one put it, "bring the Syrians a little closer to the edge of their seats."

Mr. Hughes recalled that the United States had offered to re-establish full diplomatic relations with Iraq. But the other officials said Baghdad prefers to pursue the process on a slow, step-by-step basis.

As a result, they said, the Rumsfeld visit should be seen primarily as a sign of U.S. willingness to follow that track and as a reciprocal gesture for such recent Iraqi moves as sending high-level representatives for talks in the United States and naming a senior official, Nizar Hamdoun, to head the Iraqi-interests section in Washington.

Mr. Rumsfeld met Sunday with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt to brief him on the U.S.-Iraqi strategic cooperation agreement, and the Egyptian foreign minister, Kamal Hassan Ali, arrived in Washington Sunday night for several days of further talks about the effects of the Israeli accord on U.S.-Egyptian relations.



Donald H. Rumsfeld

Syria Bans 6 Islam Units For Politics

New York Times Service

DAMASCUS — Syria has dissolved six religious societies that have been using religion to mask political activities, a senior Syrian official said Monday.

Mohammed Haider, chief of the foreign affairs section of the Ba'ath Party National Command, the leadership of the party that rules Syria, said that one of the six banned groups was the Humane Committee of the Imam Murtaida, the most prominent of the religious groups, which is headed by Jamil al-Assad, President Hafez al-Assad's brother.

Mr. Haider, in an interview Monday, said that the leadership of the Syrian Ba'ath Party, which is headed by President Assad, had taken the action less than a month ago. The societies were closed because, he asserted, they had begun to undertake political activities in addition to working as charitable organizations.

"We do not allow the exploitation of the religious passion in political affairs," Mr. Haider explained. "This is a secular society that is not divided by religious or sectarian slogans. Religion is for God, and the homeland is for everybody," he said.

The ban coincides with a resurgence of Moslem fundamentalism throughout the Middle East. Throughout his 13-year rule, President Assad has battled fundamentalists, primarily from the Moslem Brotherhood, a largely faceless movement of Sunni Moslems that operates through small, flexible, clandestine cells. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, the brotherhood was responsible for an wave of sectarian violence — assassinations, grenade attacks and car bombings in which hundreds of Syrians died.

In 1982, President Assad announced that the fundamentalists movement had been brought under control. But this took place only after thousands of civilians were killed by the elite Syrian Defense Brigade, led by Rifaat al-Assad, another of President Assad's brothers, in Hama, a Sunni Moslem city renowned for its Islamic orthodoxy and centuries-old history of hostility to outside authority.

For several years, Syria has permitted Iranian Revolutionary Guards to pass through Syria into Lebanon to provide assistance to Shiite Moslems who form the Amal group in the southern part of the country, Mr. Haider confirmed.

Western diplomats have expressed concern about Syria's decision, in effect, to assist Iranian efforts to encourage Shiite fundamentalist forces inside southern Lebanon. These forces, diplomats have argued, might trigger a fundamentalist upsurge not only in southern Lebanon, but also in Syria.

Mr. Haider said Monday that the Syrian government and the Ba'athist Party did not fear that a fundamentalist revolution would spread from Lebanon to Damascus.

"We're not afraid because we will not allow them to do such things here," he said.

Pair End War Against Dutch In Indonesia

Reuters

JAKARTA — Two aging Indonesian soldiers, who thought the war of independence against the Dutch was still going on, have been found living among isolated tribes in the central Sumatran jungle, the newspaper Kompas reported.

The men, both 63, were found by the security officer of a timber company, who convinced them the war had ended in 1949 and took them to local military authorities.

Indonesia declared itself independent in 1945 after the occupying Japanese lost World War II. The Dutch fought on for four years before giving up their struggle for the former Dutch East Indies.

Ozal Presents His Program For Turkey

Government Emphasizes A Free Market Economy

The Associated Press

ANKARA — Prime Minister Turgut Ozal on Monday presented parliament with his government's program, which emphasizes economic solutions to problems based on a free market economy and the streamlining of bureaucracy.

The unicameral parliament, where Mr. Ozal's Motherland Party holds a majority of 211 of the 400 seats, will debate the program Thursday. A vote of confidence is expected Saturday.

The program, reflecting the party's promises in last month's election, stresses six major objectives: maintenance of law and order; strengthening of the middle class; reduction of unemployment; easing of a severe housing shortage; special measures to develop poverty-stricken eastern regions; and streamlining of bureaucracy.

Mr. Ozal's cabinet of 21 already has issued decrees designed to reform the state apparatus. Seven ministries have been merged with others and economic branches of the government have been reorganized and centralized under the prime minister for better coordination.

"We must free ourselves from being slaves to the rules we have ourselves enacted. We must set up a new, dynamic system whose structure and rules are in harmony," Mr. Ozal told the legislature.

Mr. Ozal, a financial expert who ran the economy under the junta from 1980 to 1982, said that decreasing interest rates would be published soon. He said this way the net income from interest rates on time deposits would go up to 52 percent from a previous 32 percent.

To deflect a similar rise in borrowing rates, state taxation on bank lending will be reduced from 15 percent to 3 percent, he said.

The prime minister has described runaway inflation as "public enemy No. 1." The inflation rate is expected to reach 40 percent by the end of the year.

France Seeks More Contact With Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

al and domestic opinion in defending its position that the French nuclear forces must not be drawn in any way into the Washington-Moscow talks on force reductions.

Mr. Mitterrand said once again in Yugoslavia that France would not become involved in negotiations to limit its nuclear weapons until the United States and the Soviet Union had sharply reduced their arsenals of nuclear and chemical weapons. At the same time, however, there are clear indications that Paris wants to sound the Russians out on their intentions and on how they regard the French nuclear potential.

For some political analysts, Moscow is not as much concerned about the present French missiles as it is about France's nuclear capacity in the 1990s, once a modernization program will sharply increase the number of warheads on the missiles carried by the French nuclear submarine force.

An effort to talk more with Moscow, from the French point of view, would also have the advantage of possibly serving to balance, or limit, the place West Germany has taken as the principal Soviet conversation partner in Western Europe.

Domestic politics are a factor as well. Mr. Mitterrand may regard an opening toward the Soviet Union, placed on the foundation of the stronger relations he has established with the Atlantic alliance, as an undertaking with the possibility of a good reception at home.

It not only would satisfy the left wing of his Socialist Party at a time of continued economic austerity, but also would be a response to those neo-Gaullists and backers of former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing who have accused Mr. Mitterrand of forgetting the Soviet leg of traditional French foreign policy since De Gaulle and of tagging along too much behind the Americans, notably in Lebanon.

3 Estonian Dissidents Sentenced to Prison

The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — Three leading Estonian dissidents were found guilty of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and given "stiff sentences" by the Supreme Court in Tallinn last week, a spokesman for the Aid-Center for Political Prisoners in Estonia said Monday.

Lagle Parek, 42, an architect, was sentenced to six years of hard labor plus three years of internal exile; Haeiki Ahonen, 27, an engineer, and Arvo Pesti, 27, a philologist, were sentenced to five years in a labor camp plus two years of internal exile.

Heavy Snow in S. Switzerland

The Associated Press

LUGANO, Switzerland — Heavy snowfall in most of southern Switzerland created chaos on roads Monday and forced a five-hour closure of the Saint Gotthard road tunnel.

WORLD BRIEFS

Ear Believed to Be That of Bulgarian Son

ROME (AP) — Forensic experts said Monday that a severed ear sent by kidnappers "almost certainly" belongs to a 16-year-old Bulgarian jewelry store heir being held for ransom with his mother, the Italian news agency ANSA reported.

The three-man team from the Institute of Legal Medicine in Rome said in a statement Monday that the ear found in a trash can Sunday night "almost certainly" was cut from Giorgio Calissani with a scalpel or a razor, the agency said.

The kidnappers of Giorgio and his mother, Anna Bulgari Calissani, left the ear, a photo of the two kidnap victims and two letters in trash cans in central Rome over the weekend to press the demands for ransom. Mrs. Calissani is co-owner with four cousins of the Bulgari jewelry store chain. She and her son were kidnapped Nov. 19.

EC Aides Fail to Agree on Budget

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The European Parliament won a battle with European Community governments Monday when EC ministers failed to agree on action after the Parliament, contrary to the ministers' wishes, approved a \$22-billion budget, froze a budget refund for Britain, increased some spending plans and raised revenue estimates.

Some ministers accused the body of exceeding its powers. But the Dutch secretary of state for European affairs, Willem van Eekelen, said Monday night after a debate by foreign ministers produced only a list of disagreements with the assembly: "The Parliament has won. It has made an intelligent use of its powers."

Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said the ministers had not agreed on what to do if the Parliament's president, Fiet Dankert, signed the contested budget into law Tuesday as expected. Officials said the ministers' indecision probably meant the European Commission would have to mediate between EC governments and the Parliament.

Israel to Punish Negligence in Bombing

JERUSALEM (AP) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has ordered disciplinary action against military personnel found negligent in last month's truck bomb blast in which 61 persons died at a military compound in Tyne, southern Lebanon.

A report on the incident suggested that there had been a failure of judgment at all levels of command regarding security measures following similar truck bombings against U.S. and French troop sites in Beirut, the military command announced. The report noted that two guards were missing from duty at the time of the Nov. 4 attack and that road barriers designed to slow approaching vehicles had been badly placed, the command said.

Dan Meridor, the cabinet secretary, said that Mr. Shamir informed the weekly cabinet meeting Sunday that he had ordered action be taken "according to the army's standard procedures ... regarding personnel that are found to have acted improperly."

Bangladesh General Strike Called Off

DHAKA, Bangladesh (UPI) — Opponents of the military leader, General Hussain Mohammed Ershad, said Monday they had withdrawn an appeal for a general strike in Bangladesh on Tuesday.

Leaders of a 15-party alliance said the move was made in preparation for possible discussions with the government on the opposition's demands, including early parliamentary elections and an end to martial law. They said a strike would be called at another time if the government did not accept the demands.

General Ershad, who seized power in March 1982 and announced he would govern under martial law for two years, has been calling for a dialogue between himself and opposition leaders. Last month, at least six persons died and hundreds were injured in clashes between protesters and security forces.

U.S. Said to Be Tied to Indian Spy Ring

NEW DELHI (UPI) — The Indian leader of an alleged spy ring, arrested and charged with espionage, confessed he sold military information to the CIA, a government official said Monday. The statement was the first independent confirmation that the United States was allegedly involved in the spy scandal.

The Indian government last week confirmed that retired Army Major General Frank D. Larkins, two other retired defense officials and one civilian gave secrets to "a foreign agency for monetary consideration," but it refused to name the CIA or the United States. The trial of the four men will be held in secret because they are charged under the Official Secrets Act, the Indian official said.

Major General Larkins was arrested Nov. 10 and later confessed to a court behind closed doors that he "sold secrets to four Americans who worked at the embassy," the official said. News reports have quoted Indian intelligence officials as saying that the CIA was interested in the \$1.5 billion worth of Soviet military hardware purchased by India.

Balkan Leaders Urge Arms Reduction

ATHENS (NYT) — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece and President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania made a joint appeal Monday to the United States and the Soviet Union to suspend the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe and return to the negotiating table.

The two leaders expressed their "deep concern" over the installation of new missiles in Europe and the interruption of the U.S.-Soviet arms control negotiations in Geneva. They called for the resumption of negotiations for "an agreement for the reduction of medium-range missiles and, in the final analysis, the destruction of all nuclear heads."

The declaration follows a trip over the weekend to Bucharest by Mr. Papandreu to work out a common initiative with Mr. Ceausescu against nuclear arms in general and in the Balkans in particular. The Athens News Agency said that the two leaders agreed to hold a meeting of experts on Jan. 16 to prepare a summit meeting, expected early next year in Athens, aimed at creating a nuclear free zone in the Balkans.

Andropov Said to Have Kidney Disease

NEW YORK (UPI) — The Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, is suffering from degenerative kidney disease and may have only 18 months to two years to live, Newsweek magazine reported in its current issue.

The magazine said Mr. Andropov is suffering from diabetic nephropathy and is being kept alive by dialysis treatments, which filter impurities from his blood. It said that, while the ailing leader may be well enough to appear at the Dec. 28 meeting of the Supreme Soviet, he likely faces additional bouts with an illness caused by his body's inability to rid itself of the toxins contained in urine.

The article came after months of reports that a serious malady was responsible for his missing numerous events lately attended by his predecessors. Newsweek said that if a cure was not found for the kidney disease, Mr. Andropov had only 18 months to two years to live.

Kuwait Restricts Travel During Trial

KUWAIT (AP) — Authorities imposed strict travel restrictions Monday on non-Kuwaitis as preparations were made to put on trial 10 suspects in bombings last week at the U.S. and French embassies and other targets. At least four persons were killed and more than 60 injured in the explosions.

Interior Ministry officials said no visas or visit permits would be issued to individuals or relatives of non-Kuwaitis from Arab or non-Arab countries. The officials said the ban would be of indefinite duration, but informed sources speculated that it would be lifted after the trial.

"High-ranking individuals and other persons known to local authorities will be exempted from the travel restrictions," said one official. He said that the trial would not last long, and that, as reported earlier, the prosecutor general would demand the death penalty for all the defendants.

For the Record

President Ronald Reagan will hold a news conference Tuesday in Washington at 8 P.M. in the Old Executive Office Building, the White House announced Monday. (AP)

A Frankfurt court on Monday sentenced a stenographer, Monika Krobs, 29, to 18 months in prison Monday for supplying the Red Army Faction with data stolen from an insurance company that enabled the guerrillas to make counterfeit automobile license plates. (AP)

More than 140 British anti-nuclear protesters who tried to blockade the Daws Hill U.S. Air Force Base at High Wycombe northwest of London Monday were arrested and charged with willful obstruction. (AP)

The U.S.-Soviet Consultative Commission, a body set up to oversee compliance with existing strategic arms agreements, held a regular meeting on Monday in Geneva and will meet again in the spring, the U.S. Mission announced. (AP)

Rwandans went to the polls Monday in a presidential election. Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, 44, is running unopposed for his second term. (AP)

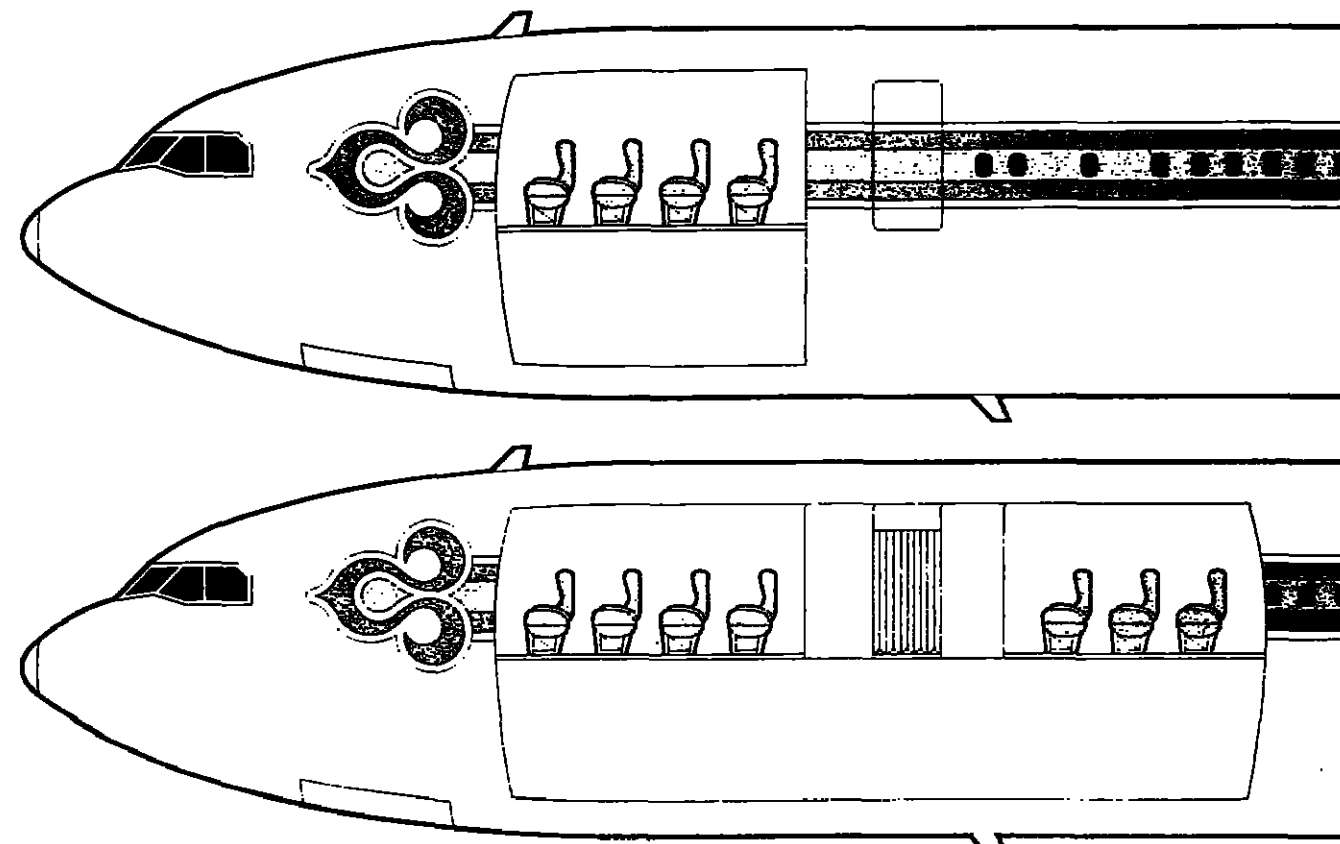
Correction

A U.S. pilot downed during an attack on Syrian positions in Lebanon was incorrectly identified as Commander Edward T. Andrews in a photograph in the Dec. 5 issue of the International Herald Tribune. The man was Lieutenant Mark A. Lange, who later died of his injuries.

les parfums de
Nina Ricci

Flacons signés Lalique

Royal Executive Class. So popular, it's going backwards.



When we replaced first class with Royal Executive Class on all our Asian routes, in April '83, we thought we had everything planned beautifully.

The seats had the longest legroom of any business class. (Most Asian airlines call them first class seats.)

We introduced a choice of meals. Free spirits, wines and champagnes.

Free use of electronic headsets. Express check-in.

Airport lounge facilities.

A standard of in-flight service that other airlines

are too embarrassed to talk about. And all for just the full Economy fare.

The only thing we didn't plan on was just how popular it would prove to be.

In fact, Royal Executive Class has proven to be so popular we had to enlarge it.

So now instead of 24 seats, Royal Executive Class features 42 seats.

And everyone of them goes back further than any other business class seat in the world.



هكذا بن الأصل

Gerald Ford, One-Man Conglomerate

Ex-President Has Struck It Rich Since White House Days

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES — Former President Gerald R. Ford makes his acting debut Wednesday night playing himself in an episode of "Dynasty," a prime-time television soap opera set in a world of wealth and high finance. It is a world, associates say, that Mr. Ford is beginning to know well.

In retirement, Mr. Ford, who was 70 in July, has become a kind of one-man academic, business and political conglomerate.

Former Presidents Richard M. Nixon and Jimmy Carter, like Mr. Ford, have earned income by writing books and they make occasional public appearances. But neither has been as active after leaving the White House as Mr. Ford.

This year, his associates estimate, he will receive close to \$1 million from a multitude of sources as an adviser to businesses, corporate director, investor and speaker.

"I've heard the stories that he's trying to 'cash in' on the presidency," said Bob Barrett, a former White House military aide to Mr. Ford who is now his assistant and spokesman. But, he added, no one has accused Mr. Ford of doing anything illegal or unethical.

"He works very hard," Mr. Barrett added. "He finds himself traveling an average of 22 days a month, usually with no less than three activities a day."

As minority leader of the House, Mr. Ford, a Republican from Michigan, lived in a modest home in a Virginia suburb of Washington. Now he is estimated by his staff to have assets of about \$6.2 million.

He owns three homes: his principal residence, valued at nearly \$1 million, situated on a golf course in Rancho Mirage, a suburb of Palm Springs, California; a large ski chalet in Vail, Colorado, valued at \$2.5 million; and a large new condominium apartment in Los Angeles valued at more than \$500,000.

Mr. Ford is a member of the boards of directors, and in some cases also a paid consultant, for eight corporations: Amex Inc., American Express Co., Shearson-American Express, Santa Fe International Corp., Texas Commerce Bank, Tiger International Inc., Beneficial Corp. of New Jersey, and the 20th Century-Fox Film Corp.

In addition, Mr. Ford is a paid consultant to two nonprofit organizations, the Aerospace Corp. and the Peabody Institute. He is also a paid consultant to the Charter Co. of Jacksonville, Florida. Most of Mr. Ford's income, Mr. Barrett said, derives from these business activities.



Gerald R. Ford

He is also a part owner of two radio stations in Colorado and through a jointly owned company called Fordstone he has invested in several other ventures.

Another major source of income for Mr. Ford is speaking fees. He gives about 30 speeches a year, charging \$10,000 to \$15,000 for most of them.

Since 1977, the former president has spoken about politics and public affairs on 109 college campuses, in most cases under contract to the American Enterprise Institute, a business-oriented organization. He makes about five such appearances each semester, often at two-day workshops where he serves as a visiting faculty member.

He also helps supervise planning for the Jerry Ford Invitational Golf Tournament each year at Vail and the American Ski Classic, which features the Jerry Ford Celebrity Cup, also at Vail. His aides say none of these are profit-making ventures.

Latin Groups Blamed

For Terrorism in U.S.

By Felicity Barringer

WASHINGTON — FBI Director William H. Webster says that two-thirds of the 31 terrorist incidents in the United States this year involved groups whose actions were related to Latin American and Caribbean politics. An FBI spokesman later said that many of these incidents involve U.S.-based groups that oppose President Fidel Castro of Cuba or advocate Puerto Rican independence.

Mr. Webster, speaking Sunday on a U.S. television show, said that

As do Mr. Nixon and Mr. Carter, Mr. Ford receives federal pensions totaling \$106,000 annually in addition to his income from other activities. A small portion of the payments reflects contributions he made as a congressman to a pension plan.

In addition to his pensions, Mr. Ford receives an annual federal grant, which this year is \$250,000, for expenses related to being a former president. He has a staff of seven, plus three domestic workers. The federal stipend, which also pays for telephone, postage and other expenses, covers only a portion of their salaries and he makes up the rest from personal funds.

It is also estimated that the cost to the government of providing Secret Service protection for him and his family, especially when he travels, exceeds \$3.5 million a year.

Senator Lawton Chiles, Democrat of Florida, who since 1979 has been seeking passage of legislation that would put a cap on the cost of supporting former presidents, has suggested that it would be cheaper for the government "to pay Ford to stay home."

Mr. Ford served as president for 895 days, from the time of the resignation of Mr. Nixon in August 1974 until the inauguration in early 1977 of Mr. Carter. He was appointed to the vice presidency in 1973 following the resignation of Spiro T. Agnew. He was thus the only president to serve without ever having been elected to that office or to the presidency.

Mr. Ford's cameo television appearance on "Dynasty" will not add much to his wealth. Along with his wife, Betty, and former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, both of whom will also be on the program, Mr. Ford will receive the minimum union payment for such an appearance, \$330.



Roberto D'Aubuisson waving to supporters after he was chosen on Sunday to be his party's presidential candidate.

Computer Access Raises

Loophole in Wiretap Law

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON — Telecommunications experts are expressing concern that the U.S. wiretap law does not make it a crime for anyone, whether private citizen, law enforcement officer or foreign spy, to intercept millions of messages transmitted around the United States by computer.

The experts, who are in Congress, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and the American Civil Liberties Union, say the importance of the loophole in the law has been magnified in recent years with the increasing use of computers for storing and transmitting personal, business, and government information.

Three congressional panels are considering whether the law should be rewritten to reflect the computer age. A major concern, both in Congress and among the experts, is whether the loophole gives local, state, and federal law enforcement officers an opportunity to conduct computerized electronic surveillance without the court approval required for wiretaps.

There is no evidence of widespread exploitation of the law by officers. But John Shattuck, a director of the civil liberties union, said: "The issue here is the privacy of communications against secret government surveillance. The threat here truly is Big Brother, not a group of little kids."

Some fear that any change in the current law, unless it is done carefully, could inadvertently increase or decrease the power of law enforcement officers.

The wiretap law forbids the monitoring of conversations except by law enforcement officers who have obtained a warrant from a judge. In the age of the computer, however, more and more messages, including those expressed by the human voice, are broken down into "digital bits" in their transmission.

But because of the way the 1968 law is written, the interception of these bits is not a crime and the police are free to intercept them without warrants.

Most electronic surveillance is passive, making it impossible to measure how much the loophole is being exploited, whether by the authorities, by industrial spies, by organized crime figures seeking advantage in the stock market, by foreign spies looking for government data, or by curious individuals with a personal computer.

But in recent months a number of computerized data banks in government and industry have become the targets of long-distance telephone attacks by amateur computer experts working from their home computers.

More seriously, perhaps, several years ago the Carter administration announced that it believed the Soviet Union was using antennas believed to have been set up on its grounds in Washington, New York, and San Francisco to intercept digital information being transmitted in microwaves by businesses and government agencies.

The Carter administration took limited technical steps to prevent the Russians from obtaining sensitive government data and ordered the National Security Agency to help private corporations improve their security. But it never took any formal legal action against the Russians or formally asked Congress to amend the law.

H.W. William Caming oversees privacy and corporate security matters at AT&T. "As we enter the year made famous by George Orwell's book, 'Nineteen-Eighty-four,' computer crime is on the rise and may well constitute a major crime threat of the 1990s," he said in a recent interview. "We therefore are encouraged by and vigorously support current efforts in Congress and the states to enact suitable legislation concerning computer crime. We believe that such legislation should include provisions making it a crime to secretly intercept nonvoice communications."

The wiretap law makes it a federal felony for a third party to intercept the conversations by placing an electronic listening device, or a "bug," in a telephone or other place such as an office.

The only exception is that law enforcement officers may use wiretaps in the investigation of certain crimes but only with the approval of the senior prosecutor of a particular jurisdiction and a special warrant from a judge.

The law does not apply to computer tapping because Congress defined the word "intercept" as the

Leading Salvador Rightist Opposes

U.S. Call for Action on Death Squads

By Robert J. McCartney

WASHINGTON — The Salvadoran rightist leader, Roberto D'Aubuisson, received his party's nomination for president Sunday and then indicated that he opposed a U.S. call for the government to force military officers suspected of leading rightist death squads to leave the country.

But Mr. D'Aubuisson balanced criticisms of U.S. intervention in Salvadoran affairs with his most explicit denunciation ever of the assassination teams. Salvadoran politicians and foreign diplomats here have alleged that Mr. D'Aubuisson himself has links to the death squads, a charge that he denies.

Vice President George Bush, during a visit here a week ago, offered to increase U.S. military aid to El Salvador if the government would temporarily expel an undisclosed number of officers and civilians suspected of being death squad leaders. He set a Jan. 10 deadline for some of the departures.

Mr. D'Aubuisson did not refer specifically to Mr. Bush's demands. But he accused the U.S. Embassy and the "left-leaning" foreign press, naming The New York Times and The Washington Post, of weakening the armed forces by criticizing military officers.

"I also want to say to the gentlemen of the American Embassy that with the attitude that they have

taken, denigrating officers of our beloved armed forces, they also are putting in danger their families, because the Farabundo Marti [leftist guerrilla group] does exist in our country. Yes, they kidnap. Yes, they assassinate," he said at an open-air rally of his Nationalist Republican Alliance.

Mr. Bush delivered a number of demands related to the death squads in addition to the requested expulsions, according to reliable sources. Defense Minister Eugenio Carlos Vides Casanova has said privately that he would meet all of them, a high-ranking diplomatic source said Sunday.

Mr. D'Aubuisson has criticized rightist violence in El Salvador only in general terms in the past, preferring to focus his attacks on the left. Perhaps concerned about his image as he launched his campaign, he specifically denounced the death squads Sunday.

"We condemn the terrorism of the Farabundo Marti and of the death squads, because wherever this violence comes from, the culprits must understand once and for all that by their attitudes they not

only are cutting off the lives of useful Salvadorans but also are pitilessly destroying the incipient process of democracy," he said.

The Roman Catholic Church reported Sunday that only three persons were killed in politically related violence in the past week. The total was down from nine in the preceding week and 17 the week before that.

About 5,000 members of Mr. D'Aubuisson's party proclaimed him their candidate by acclamation. Mr. D'Aubuisson's principal rival is José Napoleón Duarte, who Sunday was formally named the candidate of the centrist Christian Democratic Party.

The first round of voting is March 25.

AUTHORS WANTED

BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading literary book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types fiction, non-fiction, poetry, juvenile, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet H-3 Vantage Press 516 W. 34th St. New York, N.Y. 10001 U.S.A.

VOLVO CAR SALES

FACTORY PRICES

138, avenue des Champs-Élysées. 75008 PARIS.
Tel.: (1) 225.60.70.

VOLVO

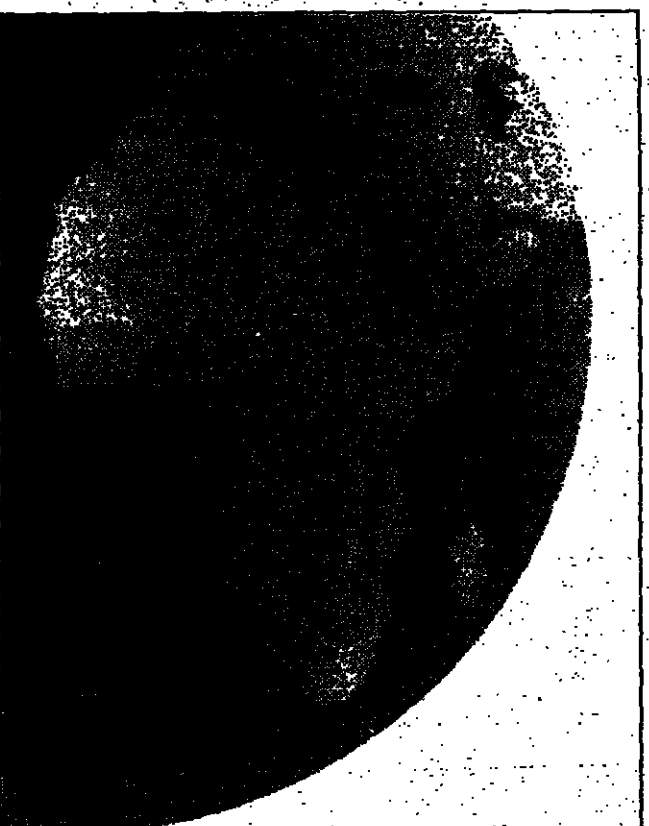
Some hotels have all the fun.

In New Orleans, it's the Royal Sonesta Hotel: all the fun and excitement of the world famous French Quarter and its unique American art form... Jazz. Luxurious rooms and suites. Lace balconies. Gourmet cuisine. And a hidden patio terrace with a swimming pool. Indulge in pure luxury on Bourbon Street... just for the fun of it.

Call Sonesta Instant Reservations
Paris 06 079 1717 Frankfurt 0611 284 388
London 01 628 3451 Zurich 01 302 08 57
Or call your travel agent

800 direct connection for the cost of a local call

Royal Sonesta Hotel
300 Bourbon Street, New Orleans, Louisiana 70140



THE WHOLE WORLD OF AEROSPACE TAKES ITS DIRECTION-AND ITS DIRECTORIES-FROM FLIGHT

Flight International is the leading journal for aerospace professionals everywhere. Published in London, with a global network of correspondents and a globe-travelling team of experts, it reports and analyses new developments in air transport, defence, business and light aviation, spaceflight, avionics, industry and technology world-wide.

Flight International is equally famous for its unique series of international directories, appearing in its pages on fourteen occasions every year. They provide comprehensive, reliable and up-to-date reference material across the entire spectrum of aerospace today.

In this week's issue: **WORLD AIRLINES CENSUS**
A very popular directory, showing the types (and numbers) of commercial aircraft operated by each airline.

FLIGHT
INTERNATIONAL

The first weekly news magazine for aerospace professionals

Welfare Cases Rise

In New York After 10-Year Decline

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A steady 10-year decline in New York City's welfare rolls has ended, according to city officials. In the last year the number of people on welfare has risen to more than 900,000 and the monthly cost of providing for them has increased from \$115 million to \$125 million.

After reaching a high of 1.26 million people in 1972, the welfare rolls dropped steadily until July 1982, when there were 843,165. City officials stressed that the decline was caused less by former recipients improving their financial condition than by improved administration of assistance programs and changes in eligibility rules.

"Part of it is the bad economy," said James A. Kranskopf, commissioner of the Human Resources Administration, which administers welfare in the city. "There has been continued high unemployment, particularly affecting people with low skill levels, who have difficulty getting jobs even when times are good."

"Another reason is the cutoffs of people from federal disability programs who have ended up on city and state relief programs. The federal government has done a stringent review of its disability programs and cut many people off," Mr. Kranskopf said.

The average monthly grant for a family of three on assistance is \$474 for food, clothing and other general needs, and \$244 for rent, according to a spokesman for the welfare agency. In addition, the family would receive up to \$199 a month in food stamps.

Magicians of the fleeting moment, the grands couturiers are constantly in search of new materials, new fabrics, more beautiful and more original each season.

For the past two years Setila, a unique fibre created by Rhône-Poulenc, has been the inspiration for some of their most exciting new fashions. Silky, light, resistant, easy to care for, Setila made of 100% polyester gives free rein to the creative imagination.

With Setila, voiles flow, crepes bounce, jerseys flounce, for insolent sexy dresses... and at prices you can afford.

Man-made fibres are just one of the nu-

merous activities of Rhône-Poulenc. In more than 90 countries Rhône-Poulenc is finding the answers to tomorrow's needs: In the fields of medicine, crop protection and communications systems as well as textiles.



The creative chemical company worldwide.

Rhône-Poulenc's silky revolution can set imagination on fire.

With Setila®, Rhône-Poulenc created a man-made fibre, 100% polyester, with the look and feel of silk.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Full of Passion and Hate

More anarchy is loosed upon the world.
The bloodstained tide is loosed, and everywhere
The ceremony of innocence is drowned.
The best lack of conviction, while the worst
Are full of passionate intensity.

The famous lines above from William Butler Yeats, the Irish poet, say what can be said about the monstrous people, full of passion and hate, who bombed the Christmas crowd at Harrods in London on Saturday. The bombers presumably thought they served Northern Ireland's "liberation," that is, its unification with the Republic. They do not confront the fact that what stands between them and their goal is that Northern Ireland is already free. It expresses its liberty in free elections, in which a majority repeatedly have demonstrated their will to preserve the British connection and not to become a part of the Republic.

Unionist, Protestant sentiment prevails in Northern Ireland. Blind, intolerant it may be. It is the majority. Majority and minority are divided by bigotry and hate. No serious observer of Ulster, that past-haunted, tormented province, can think that British authority today does more than contain what otherwise could be civil war.

Whatever Britain did to Ireland in the

past, it is not, today, doing other than trying to maintain something like peace, and the right of ordinary people to civil order, in a land tortured by unscrupulous armed gangs recruited from both minority and majority. The truth is that the Northern Irish majority want to keep the British link. The only way to give the Irish Republican Army and the Provisionals what they want would be to suppress, kill or expel the Protestant majority. The crimes of the past have to be weighed against that. Of course Britain's record in Ireland is bad. The past nonetheless is past. The Republican government in Dublin, and responsible opinion in the Irish Republic, understand this.

The Harrods atrocity merely demonstrates how insane this conflict has become. Even the official Sinn Féin has recoiled from such an attack upon the innocent, putting the blame on "volunteers." But do those Americans, politicians included, who have so blithely and irresponsibly supported violence in Northern Ireland, recoil as well? Something worthwhile might come from this bloody episode if it shocks and changes those Americans who casually and complacently have given their money and influence to perpetuate war, death and atrocity.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Dizzy Dollar Heights

The dollar is riding higher than ever on the international exchanges. The price of the dollar set records last week against the British pound and the French franc. It was the highest in a decade against the West German mark. These preternaturally high exchange rates are increasingly grounds for American concern.

High American interest rates are one prominent reason for the rising strength of the dollar this year, and political anxiety abroad is another. There has been a tremendous flow of money into the United States from Latin America, pushing up the dollar. Much nervous money also resides in the Middle East.

But it is not only money coming into the United States that raises the dollar. It is also the money that doesn't go out. After years of heavy lending abroad by American banks, the accumulation of their customers' debts has made the bankers apprehensive, and the flow of loans has dropped drastically. Latin American borrowers are having to repay their loans in a currency that has appreciated sharply because, in part, the lending has declined.

The present exchange rate is unstable be-

cause it is well above the value of the actual goods that the dollar can buy. That exchange rate is sustained by tides of capital — investment, lending and speculation — that can turn without warning. The high exchange rate will continue to make trouble for the American economy if it continues. But if it begins to drop it will also make trouble — a different sort, and probably more severe.

The higher the dollar goes, the more unstable it becomes and the greater the probability of serious damage when it eventually starts down. How did the United States get itself into this position? That enormous American budget deficit had a lot to do with it. The deficit lifted the interest rates and is now sucking in foreign money to finance it as a substitute for the taxes that Americans don't want to pay. You have heard it said before that the deficit is the central cause of the current instability and malfunction in the American economy. No doubt that frequently repeated conclusion has become a bore and a truism. But like many other truisms it is, unfortunately, true.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Jamaica's Semi-Election

The one-party elections in Jamaica last Thursday inevitably inflicted a degree of erosion on the island's strong tradition of democracy. The damage can be repaired, but it will take a greater commitment to the spirit of the thing than either party has been showing. Meanwhile, Jamaicans face more inflation and a further decline in their standard of living.

After eight years of increasingly leftist government under Michael Manley, his conservative opponent, Edward Seaga, won an election at just about the time that Ronald Reagan was elected in the United States. Mr. Seaga greeted Mr. Reagan's victory warmly, and proposed to make Jamaica a model of Caribbean development. For a year or two the island's economy recovered strongly from the disastrous condition in which Mr. Manley had left it. But more recently Jamaica has been an example chiefly of the difficulty of sustaining growth in a small country in the face of a world recession. Bauxite exports are crucial, and this has been a bad year for the aluminum industry.

Because the trade deficit had become intolerable, Mr. Seaga had to impose an enormous devaluation recently. Mr. Manley's party demanded that the prime minister resign his second job as finance minister. That gave Mr. Seaga his chance to call an election at a highly

opportune moment, for the invasion of Grenada was popular and there was a glow of national pride over the Jamaican part in it. But Mr. Manley accused the government of breaking an agreement not to hold elections until the completion of new voter registration lists, and he pulled his party out of the campaign. Only six of the 60 seats in the House of Representatives were contested against Mr. Seaga's Jamaica Labor Party. The churches are calling on him to hold another election, but with the devaluation about to bring a wave of higher prices, he is not going to be eager to do it soon.

The United States is sending in aid, but the amounts are small in view of Jamaica's trade deficit. Congress passed the Caribbean Basin Initiative last summer, widening access to the U.S. market for Caribbean exports, but few Jamaican businesses have the resources to export on a large scale. To many ambitious Jamaicans it seems more promising simply to get on a plane and move to North America.

The principal foreign influence on Jamaica's prosperity, and its politics, will be none of the things that the United States is trying to do for it directly. It will be the recovery of the bauxite and aluminum industries. That will depend on the strength of the American economy.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

For Asia, Growth 'in a Vacuum'

The principal bright spots amid Asia's instability of 1983 were the burgeoning performances of all but a few of the region's economies. When the dimensions of the Philippine debt crisis became apparent, there was some initial concern among foreign bankers that a "Latin American syndrome" of debt defaults could develop. But Taiwan and South Korea

have led an Asian export surge. China grew a healthy 6 percent in 1983, thanks in part to neocapitalist reforms that have made its economy more open, vigorous and trade-oriented. As 1984 begins, Asia seems poised for a new and dramatic spurt of economic growth. But this time the celebration will be tempered by the realization that permanent prosperity cannot be achieved in a political vacuum.

— Larry Rokier in Newswatch

Afghanistan: Who Wants a Negotiated Settlement?

By Selig S. Harrison

WASHINGTON — At a recent conference on Afghanistan, a high American intelligence official took me aside impatiently after I suggested that the United States should begin to support the faltering United Nations effort to negotiate a withdrawal of Soviet combat forces. Afghanistan is "gone," he explained, but the United States intends to make the Russians pay by encouraging the Afghan resistance indefinitely.

He said this "obviously" serves American interests better than a "balky" United Nations settlement under which Pakistan would end up recognizing some form of Soviet client regime in Kabul — even if the projected settlement would lead to a Soviet withdrawal.

When I objected that this amounted to a policy of "fighting to the last Afghan," he shrugged, saying, "the Afghans love to fight." Despite formal statements of support, the Reagan administration has done little to further the UN mediation effort. Publicly, the administration seeks to play down the fact that Islamabad and Kabul have reached agreement on major elements of a detailed scenario for a settlement. Behind the scenes, it has increasingly given the impression that it would not endorse the key provisions of the draft already agreed upon, even if the issues still in dispute could be resolved.

Not only does this negative posture show insensitivity to the embattled Afghans; America is also missing an unprecedented and possibly fleeting diplomatic opportunity to test whether the Soviets are actually prepared for a withdrawal and, if so, on what terms.

American and Pakistani officials say it is up to Moscow and Kabul to make the next move. They are seeking to place the full blame on the Soviets for the impasse in the June round of indirect negotiations in Geneva and in recent discussions during the current UN General Assembly session. In reality, however, both sides backed off in June from understandings reached in an upbeat April round.

Pakistan agreed in April to the operative language of the "noninterference" clauses of the settlement — barring U.S. and other aid to the resistance through Pakistani territory — and indicated it would not seek to alter this sensitive portion of the text if agreement

could be reached with Kabul on the duration of the withdrawal of Soviet forces.

Islamabad signaled its readiness to deal directly with the Soviet-installed regime in Kabul if Moscow would replace President Babrak Karmal. On this basis, Afghan negotiators, with a Soviet adviser in the wings, promised to come back in the next round with a formal proposal on the length of the withdrawal. But in June Islamabad was equivocal

about the idea of a jointly convened Loj Jirga, a discredited body of noncommunist Afghans. But recent talks with Zahir Shah and his advisers in Rome suggest that this type of negotiating format might be viewed differently if Moscow agreed to a withdrawal timetable and if the United Nations could get a Soviet withdrawal started.

Above all, in my view, prospects for the Loj Jirga idea would depend on Moscow signaling readiness to accept a restructured Kabul regime dominated by noncommunists.

Pakistan has been playing for time in the negotiations, while seeking to make the settlement more palatable to its critics in Washington by promoting some form of accommodation between Moscow and the principal resistance elements. To keep the negotiations from collapsing, Islamabad appears ready to confirm its original understanding with Kabul that the provisions of the draft text barring aid to the resistance would not be modified if agreement can be reached on the starting date and duration of the withdrawal.

Since April, however, with superpower tensions steadily worsening, the Soviet line has hardened. Soviet diplomats say that Washington would have to declare American readiness to honor the settlement before Kabul would present its timetable.

The United States, like the Soviet Union, cannot be expected to make a binding commitment with respect to any part of the settlement before agreement is reached on the total package. But American spokesmen could appropriately declare in general terms that the draft text constitutes an acceptable basis for further negotiations.

In particular, Washington could express its readiness to endorse the "noninterference" clauses if agreement is reached on the withdrawal. Should the Russians then fail to present their timetable to the United Nations, it would be clear to the world that they have merely been engaging in diplomatic brinkmanship for propaganda purposes.

The writer, a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and author of "In Afghanistan's Shadow," contributed this article to the International Herald Tribune.

Moscow hints that it might be willing to phase out communist dominance in Kabul if noncommunist elements helped it to save face by agreeing to the continuity of the 'revolution.'

both on the "noninterference" clauses and on direct contacts. That gave Moscow a pretext for stalling on the timetable.

Islamabad denies Soviet charges that it was reined in by Washington. But U.S. officials acknowledge that they expressed "serious doubts" when Foreign Minister Yakub Khan visited Washington on May 25, especially as the settlement would not provide for the replacement of the communist regime in Kabul. The UN scenario envisages parallel political negotiations between Moscow, Kabul and noncommunist Afghans that would lead to a more viable regime capable of governing without the presence of Soviet forces.

The Reagan administration dismisses the UN plan as "unworkable," contending that Kabul would continue to face resistance, during and after Soviet withdrawal, for which Washington would be blamed. But if Moscow sees no hope of stabilizing an acceptable regime, it is unlikely to risk a settlement.

What really worries Washington is that the Kabul regime would collapse but that it might survive in modified form, albeit with continuing harassment around the margins by a less determined resistance.

Islamabad shares the American desire for a more representative regime in Kabul dominated by noncommunists. But Pakistani dip-

lomats believe that the most realistic way to pursue this objective is through an evolutionary process in which Kabul could uphold the nominal continuity of its 1978 "revolution."

Since Moscow designated the Afghan "revolution" as "national democratic," like that of Ethiopia, a transition to noncommunist control would be consistent with Soviet doctrine. Thus, while insisting on Mr. Karmal's replacement as a precondition for direct deal-

Japan: A Case for Revising The Old Link to America

By Kinhide Mushakoji

TOKYO — The aftermath of President Reagan's November visit to Japan is a good time to reconsider the Yoshida Doctrine, which holds that Japanese foreign policy must be based on close relations with the United States. The doctrine, named after Sigeru Yoshida, prime minister from 1948 to 1954, has been the guiding principle of Japanese diplomacy for more than 30 years.

My views may be taken as anti-American. But we are no longer in the Cold War of the 1950s, when countries had to be either pro- or anti-American. A complex interdependence among countries characterizes the 1980s. The old labels are no longer useful in charting Japan's future.

In fact, the Yoshida Doctrine was not an unconditional endorsement of close Tokyo-Washington ties. It has safeguards against Japan being dragged into U.S. adventures. The restrictions in the 1947 "peace" constitution enable Japan to reject U.S. pressures for a huge military buildup or the dispatch of forces overseas. The restraints were intended to maintain a balanced relationship.

But today there are moves to abandon the safeguards of the Yoshida Doctrine. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has even spoken of turning Japan into "an unsinkable aircraft carrier" as the front line of defense in Northeast Asia for the free world.

Yoshida's rationale for the primacy of friendly relations with America, and as he explained in his memoirs, had nothing to do with ideology or East-West confrontation. He believed that the Anglo-Saxon countries and Japan shared a common interest as sea powers. He believed that Japan's alliance with Germany, a continental power, led to the tragic Japanese involvement in World War II. Thus, in the Cold War years Yoshida preferred an alliance with the United States over one with continental powers like the Soviet Union or China.

"Classifying countries geographically into continental and maritime powers helped to analyze the world situation during the Cold War. But this simple dichotomy does not work today, when military, political and economic factors are interrelated. Alliance possibilities must now be considered on a multifaceted basis, not as a bilateral arrangement. Otherwise, international relations are a trackless forest.

Even Tokyo-Washington ties must be seen as part of relations among Japan, U.S., Europe and among the Pacific basin nations. Even in the bilateral context, third countries and the Third World are factors.

As the dispute over the deployment of theater nuclear weapons in Europe shows, both continental and naval powers would be destroyed in nuclear war. There is no effective security policy except an arrangement based on a common interest in survival. This was called "common security" in the report of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security — better known as the Palme Commission.

Taking these factors into account, I propose a three-point review of the Yoshida Doctrine.

• The geopolitical premise of the doctrine having changed, we must reassess our relationship with America. We have to consider how Tokyo-Washington ties are being affected by developments in Western Europe, China and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, and also by changes in the nonaligned countries and the Soviet Union.

• We should identify a new cluster of nations, other than the United States, with which we can have close friendly relations. They can be non-nuclear (capable of developing nuclear weapons if the desire to do so arises), and middle-ranking powers like Australia, Canada and the Scandinavian countries. Cooperative ties with non-aligned countries and industrially developed middle-ranking powers, similar to Japan's relations with the ASEAN countries, are possible.

• We should work to spread the safeguards of the Yoshida Doctrine in Asia and at the United Nations: the right of countries to live in peace and the three nonnuclear principles — not to make, possess or introduce nuclear weapons. This is an agenda for "common security."

The writer is vice president of the United Nations University in Tokyo. This article, translated from Yomiuri Shimbun by The Asia Foundation's Translation Service Center, was made available by World News Service.



Philippines: The Middle May Not Hold

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — Before his fatal trip home to the Philippines last summer, Benigno Aquino explained that a major motive for his return was to rally the middle classes, who were becoming increasingly hostile to President Ferdinand Marcos. But the opposition leader was murdered on arrival, and his death has served to exacerbate the situation that he had accurately perceived.

The business community had originally backed Mr. Marcos, believing that strong rule would impose law and order on a society that appeared to be unraveling. But the assassination has aggravated attitudes.

Wealthy Filipinos may not have been enthusiastic about Mr. Aquino. Nor did they much care whether the government was truly democratic. Their concerns were primarily economic. Even before Mr. Aquino landed they were observing that corruption and mismanagement were driving the country to ruin. Mr. Aquino's assassination has made matters worse by undermining what little confidence existed abroad in the future of the Philippines.

Now the country is sliding into bankruptcy, and foreign bankers are reluctant to come to the rescue.

Foreign debt ranges between \$18 billion and \$25 billion. Trade has ground to a standstill because foreign bankers refuse to honor letters of credit that lack hard currency backing. The depleted coffers mean that Filipino companies cannot import essentials like oil and raw materials; this has led to factory closings.

President Reagan acted wisely when he eliminated the Philippines from Asian itinerary last month. He was probably concerned more about his safety than about Mr. Marcos's behavior, but the consequences were salutary. The decision signaled that the United States was worried about the future of the Philippines.

As colonialism goes, the U.S. record in the Philippines was relatively progressive. America introduced education and a regard for republican institutions. Despite distortions, American traditions had an impact.

In particular, the U.S. presence during half a century promoted the emergence of a middle class composed largely of entrepreneurs. It is these people who are currently rising up to express their dissatisfaction.

They are anxious for the stability of the Philippines. Without them there is a prospect of eventual conflict between left-wing radicals and the military faction, a confrontation that could transform the Philippines into a replica of Central America.

The United States is not without leverage in this predicament. The Reagan administration might use its influence with the bankers to bail out the Philippine economy — on condition that Mr. Marcos introduce the political reforms that restore a semblance of equilibrium.

Unless this is done, the alienated middle classes will ultimately be crushed by extremists, and America will have lost its most solid sympathizers. It might also lose the oil and naval bases that make the Philippines strategically important.

During his three years of self-imposed exile in the United States, Mr. Aquino had constantly waited against the hazards of political polarization in his country. He frightened Mr. Marcos precisely because he had the charisma to mobilize the middle-of-the-roads who could not easily be denounced as criminals.

Mr. Aquino was privately respected by many American officials in Washington, but they did little to persuade Mr. Marcos to make a deal with him. Now a prospect of chaos threatens the Philippines. The price of the neglect, I submit, will be high.

Tribune and Register Syndicate

South Korea: Democratic Precondition

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — When President Reagan visited Seoul last month, he expressed a strong commitment to the national security of South Korea and mentioned the necessity of the political development of democracy and respect for human rights there. However, because his emphasis on democracy and human rights was too weak, he did not succeed in satisfying the Korean people's hopes; nor did he succeed in dampening smoldering anti-American sentiment. His trip is seen as having lent increased support to an extremely unpopular military dictatorship in Seoul.

I have told my American friends that stability is a precondition to that further realization of the will of the majority is a precondition to that stability. Even under strong suppressive rule, fully 80 percent of the Korean people have expressed their desire for the promotion of democracy, according to two separate polls taken by leading Korean newspapers. As long as the United States supports the military dictatorship, we can expect growing anti-American sentiment and an increasing number of anti-American activities.

Although Mr. Reagan failed to fundamentally change the situation with his unprecedented open expression about democracy and human rights, there is some interest among Koreans in how he might follow up his remarks with concrete measures. I strongly urge Mr. Reagan to change U.S. Korean policy.

— Kim Dae Jung, long the leading political opponent of South Korea's successive military regimes and now living in exile in the United States, in a commentary written for the Independent Press Service.

Christmas 1983: Nagging Insecurities at the Counter

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — It's the sort of American Christmas that retailers fantasize about. A cashmere, diamond, fur sort of Christmas. In 1983 all that glitters is being sold.

"Last year," a retailer recalls, "people bought what they needed and put a bow on it." This year, a man from Sales Fifth Avenue glows. "Everything that is expensive, luxurious and novel is selling well."

After a couple of lean years the consumers are doing their thing, and the retailers list the consumers' reasons in a fit of seasonal good cheer. Shoppers, the business people tell us, are more optimistic.

The economic future looks brighter. Unemployment is down to 8.4 percent; inflation is down to 3 percent. Last June the richest got a Christmas bonus out of season: \$29 billion from a Reagan tax cut. The bull market on Wall Street added more billions. Everyone is merry.

There is, we are told, a fever of Christmas spending.

Well, I am not one to "shrink" the shopping psyche. But, unlike the retailers, I hear a mixed message. It isn't just optimists who have loosened their purse strings. It's also those with a sense of the ominous.

I used to wonder why furriers would advertise their pricey wares in

magazines and newspapers that were dedicated to printing the bad news. I assumed that people bought luxury goods only in prime moods. Yet lately I see page after page of Lebanon stories flanked by Blackplains milk, cruise missile sales next to Canadian fisher, budget deficit analyses next to a sublime message: that there is a sublime message in bad tidings that encourages spending, even extravagance. The message is: Enjoy yourself now, there's trouble ahead.

Each of us wrestles with "now" and "later." We figure the odds of delaying gratification like gamblers whose currency is life. Do we save for a rainy day only to get hit by a truck on a sunny afternoon? Do we spend freely and live to regret profligacy? We try to do the impossible, make plans for the unpredictable.

Today, those who have more plenty in America may live in the best of times. But many live with a premonition of the worst of times. The budget deficit is engorged to nearly \$200 billion. With that shadow over tomorrow, today's economy seems fragile. The gap between the rich and the poor has become a canyon, while the government says, Let them eat \$18-a-pound chocolate truffles.

Society also looks fragile. America is at war in Lebanon, on the edge of war in Central America. Nuclear missiles are lined along borders, extinction is minutes away.

This Christmas it isn't just a sense of a positive present that encourages "living in the now." It's also a fear of a limited future.

I don't suggest that this time of doom is a conscious one. No one is deliberately buying a sequined gown to wear to the atomic holocaust. No one is collecting diamond earrings against the Second Depression.

But there is an edge of anxiety to this year's good times. An anxiety

that asks: How long can it last? An anxiety that asks whether this will be the last good Christmas. After this one, the deluge? We carry it with us to the sales counter and ring it up with each purchase.

With such nagging insecurities, it seems only natural that the most popular item of the season is something we can hold onto: the teddy bear. The ultimate symbol of the season must be Sakowitz's five-foot-tall, \$10,000 teddy bear made of milk.

But has anyone else noticed that the number one adult game of the 1983 Christmas is something called "Trivial Pursuits"?

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Grenada and Bangladesh

On the very day — Oct. 25 — that President Reagan was sending the U.S. marines to crush the "leftist thugs" in Grenada and protect democracy, he was receiving Hussain Mohammed Ershad of Bangladesh with full honors at the White House. General Ershad's credentials included overthrowing a civilian government, suspending the constitution and trampling on rights.

President Reagan does not have to

send marines to protect democracy in Bangladesh. Simply by turning off the U.S. aid thanks to which Bangladesh survives, he could bring the tin soldiers to their senses. But it seems that some thugs are all right.

The United States has been losing credibility in Asia. As for the people of Bangladesh, there is hope from what is happening in the Philippines and in Argentina.

[Name supplied.] London.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1956-1982
KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

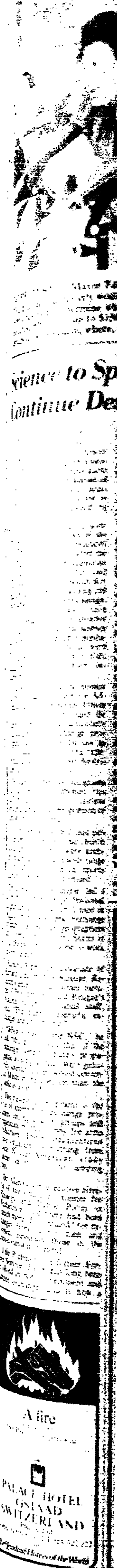
LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher
Executive Editor: RENE BONDY
Editor: FRANCIS DESMAISONS
Managing Editor: RICHARD H. MORGAN
Deputy Editor: STEPHAN W. CONAWAY

Philip M. Foisie
Walter Wells
Robert K. McCabe
Samuel A. Bitt
Carl G. Wertz

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone 747-1718. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cable: Herald Paris.

Gen. Mgr. Asia: Alan Levine, 24-34 Hennessey Rd. Hong Kong, Tel. 5-285618 Telex 61170
Managing Dir. U.S.: Robert MacKinnon, 61 Long Ave. London W12, Tel. 936-4802 Telex 262009
S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre 973/021126. Commission Paritaire No. 34231
U.S. subscription: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101
© 1983 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

كندا من الأص





DOPE TEST — Mayor Ed van Thijn of Amsterdam, center, announced Monday in The Hague that his city would distribute heroin free for one year to a selected group of 300 addicts to determine whether such a policy would reduce thefts and robberies by addicts, who need up to \$150 a day to feed their habits. There are 8,000 users of hard drugs in Amsterdam, where, the mayor said, 53 persons died this year from heroin use.

Science to Sports, Unofficial Contacts Continue Despite the U.S.-Soviet Chill

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Soviet-American contacts at the nongovernmental level have shown remarkable resilience despite the breakdown of official negotiations in such areas as arms control and a decline in cultural exchanges organized by the two governments.

Most people working in joint ventures said in interviews in the last week that the chill in relations that set in four years ago after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan had impeded contacts. They said the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner on Sept. 1, killing 269 people, had caused further damage.

"It's night and day," said George Demko, program director for geography and regional science at the National Science Foundation. "So many programs were shelved. And it is not only that. Initiatives that might have occurred were never born."

Gail W. Lapidus, an economist at the Harriman Institute for Advanced Study of the Soviet Union at Columbia University, said the airliner incident had a particularly adverse effect on exchange programs, especially those she saw as "most productive," involving experienced and knowledgeable American and Soviet specialists.

"A large number of programs were canceled or postponed this fall," she said, "and it is unclear whether a substantial proportion of them will be reinstated."

Yet Dr. Demko added that private groups of scientists and church people, among others, were keeping contacts alive, and a wide range of joint efforts in science, sports and publishing have continued.

Dr. Demko, for example, led a group of 10 American professional geographers to the Soviet Union in August on a two-week exchange program. Ten Soviet geographers are to come to the United States in 1985; the two groups hope to work on joint research.

Richard Pipes, an associate of Harvard University's Russian Research Center and a former member of President Ronald Reagan's National Security Council staff, said, "The purely scientific exchanges are continuing."

"When I was at the NSC," he said, "the policy was that if the exchanges were not purely propaganda, as long as they were genuinely scientific, they would continue. Much more goes on than the public is aware of."

The newest development is the rise of interest in exchange programs among church groups and organizations that lobby for arms reduction. These organizations have organized everything from joint Soviet-American study groups in theology to camping trips.

Dr. Alan Geyer, executive director of the Churches' Center for Theology and Public Policy in Washington, said there had been "much more of a demand" for exchanges from church men and women, especially those in the arms-control movement.

Yale Richmond, a former Foreign Service officer, has long been involved in both government and private exchanges and is now a

staff consultant to the commission that deals with the Helsinki accords on East-West relations in Europe. He noted that the declining participation by the U.S. government had had an unexpected result.

"It is ironic that the decline of official activity has left the field wide open to groups that are opposed to the Reagan administration's policy," he said.

The reduction in official programs since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has been pronounced. A State Department report to Congress in June said that U.S. government-sponsored exchanges with the Soviet Union in science and technology, as measured by the number of hours of activity, had declined to one-fifth of the 1979 level — a drop of 80 percent.

Soviet-American exchanges in technology and culture began on a small scale in the late 1950s, when Khrushchev opened the Soviet Union to at least some outside influences after a period of isolation under Stalin. The exchanges blossomed in the early 1970s as part of President Richard M. Nixon's policy of détente.

The decline began abruptly after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, when President Jimmy Carter decided to allow the Soviet-American cultural exchange agreement to lapse.

"This summer, the Reagan administration expressed interest in reviving some programs. A treaty on the peaceful uses of atomic energy was renewed, negotiations were reopened on the expired cultural agreement and talks also began on an opening of consulates in New York and Kiev."

"But those efforts went down with the Korean airliner. A State Department official said.

One of the key groups that remains active is the International Research and Exchanges Board of New York, which is the principal organization responsible for scholarly exchanges in the social sciences.

Dr. Allen H. Kassof, its executive director, said: "The overall number has not dropped really dramatically if you count all programs. When the cultural agreement lapsed in 1979, there was a gentleman's agreement to continue certain parts of the exchange program, including IREX."

He said, however, that because of American concern over the transfer of Western technology to the Soviet Union, it is now more difficult to get permission for Soviet scientists to enter the United States. Moscow has responded with a comparable reduction in the number of American scientists it permits to enter.

Another sign that exchanges are not dead is the just-completed tour of the United States by an all-star Soviet hockey team.

Perhaps the most important kind of exchange is ordinary American tourist travel to the Soviet Union. Such trips, tourist experts say, are affected by diplomatic relations, but continue even in the face of difficulties.

Sidney Reiner, president of Cosmos Travel of New York, an agency specializing in travel to the Soviet Union, said there was a sharp decline in American tours to the Soviet Union in 1980, but it was followed by "a little improvement in 1981 and 1982."

"In 1983, it seemed to us that we might have come close to the pre-Afghanistan level," Mr. Reiner said. "Then, after the Korean airliner tragedy, it dropped way off."

Inconsistencies Plague U.S. Retrial Case

Was Convicted Robber Racism Victim or Legitimate Target of Solid Evidence?

By Peter Applebome
New York Times Service

DALLAS — To George Hairston, an NAACP attorney, it has become almost a holy war against a judicial system he characterizes as "callous, uncaring and racist."

To Gerald Banks, a Dallas County prosecutor, it has become a frustrating news media circus in which charges of discrimination have obscured the evidence against a guilty man.

To engineers at E-Systems in Greenville, Texas, it has become a determined crusade to right a wrong.

Despite charges that the arrest and prosecution of Lenell Geter on charges of armed robbery stemmed from racial bias, the case remains a complex patchwork of contradictory evidence. And 16 months after Mr. Geter's arrest, there are enough inconsistencies in the case to allow one side to be certain that Mr. Geter is a man unjustly charged and convicted, and the other side to see him as a Jeckyll-and-Hyde lawbreaker.

Mr. Geter, 26, an engineer, was granted a new trial last week after being given a life sentence in October 1982 for the robbery two months earlier of a fried chicken restaurant in the Dallas suburb of Balch Springs.

His former roommate and fellow E-Systems engineer, Anthony Williams, was acquitted in November on a separate robbery charge stemming from the same investigation.

Though he had no criminal record, Mr. Geter, who is black, was given a life sentence based partially on testimony by a Greenville police officer who said he was told by a South Carolina sheriff that Mr. Geter was "probably an outlaw."

Ed Darnell, the sheriff, has since testified that he had said just the opposite, that Mr. Geter had no criminal background.

Mr. Hairston, the attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, talks in quick, angry bursts when he discusses the case. He says Mr. Darnell's testimony and other questionable aspects of the arrest and prosecution add up to an almost archetypal injustice: a man imprisoned because of his color.

Any further prosecution will merely "perpetuate an injustice," Mr. Hairston says, adding, "They can't win this case. At this point, I think they're just pursuing a vendetta against the NAACP and a vendetta against Lenell Geter."

But prosecutors and law enforcement officers in at least three Dallas-area communities remain adamant that they have firm testimony from eyewitnesses that proves that Mr. Geter was guilty in the Balch Springs robbery and perhaps others as well.

He has been charged with two other robberies stemming from the same investigation. Supporters say photographic lineups were manipulated to highlight Mr. Geter, but eight victims in four robberies have identified him as the man who robbed them.

"A jury found him guilty once and there's not any evidence to show otherwise now," said Mr. Banks. "Five eyewitnesses say it's him and no one else. To say this is a

conviction based on race is as far out in left field as you can get."

Besides the eyewitness testimony, Mr. Banks said Mr. Geter had failed a polygraph, or lie detector, test administered earlier this year by a respected polygraph operator.

Mr. Geter has not yet decided whether to take another polygraph test. District Attorney Henry Wade has said he will drop the charges if Mr. Geter passes another such test.

Mr. Hairston, citing the unreliability of polygraphs and his displeasure with the choice of a Dallas police officer to conduct it, said he had serious doubts about having Mr. Geter take it and accused the prosecution of resorting to "a publicity gimmick."

Mr. Banks sees things differently. "I don't believe he'll take it because he knows he can't pass it," he said. "All along he's been saying, 'I want to pass this thing so I can get this over with.' Well, now it's time to belly up to the bar."

The polygraph is not admissible in court, and defense attorneys contend that the eyewitness testimony is badly flawed. Proving Mr. Geter's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt will be extremely difficult, according to judges and lawyers not involved in the case. Most of the eyewitnesses initially gave descriptions of the robber that were very different from Mr. Geter's characteristics, and no gun, clothing, fingerprints or other physical evidence has been found.

Mr. Geter has the support of his colleagues at E-Systems, who have worked steadily in his behalf since his arrest. Nine E-Systems workers testified at his trial that he was at work the day of the robbery, but none placed him at work at the precise time of the crime.

Since then, two employees not among the group gathered by Mr. Geter's court-appointed attorney, who put together his defense in

little more than a day, have said that they can place Mr. Geter at work at a time that would have made it impossible for him to have committed the robbery.

One, Debra Cotten, a draftsman, says she talked with Mr. Geter about 3 P.M. the day of the Balch Springs robbery, which took place 20 minutes later almost 50 miles (80 kilometers) away.

The other, Dan Walker, a senior design engineer, says he can place Mr. Geter at work at about 3:45 or 4 P.M.

"He was here at work," Mr. Walker said. "There's no question in my mind — none at all."



Lenell Geter

Louisiana Voting District To Have Black Majority

By Frances Frank Marcus

New York Times Service

NEW ORLEANS — Governor David C. Treen of Louisiana has said he will sign into law a bill creating the state's first congressional district with a black majority, in answer to a federal court order.

Jubilant black legislators, who have worked for the new district, said after the announcement last week that the reapportionment plan would give the state its first black U.S. representative in more than a century.

The redistricting plan has placed most of New Orleans in the new Second Congressional District with a population that is 58.6 percent black and a voter registration that is 54 percent black.

The legislature's decision has been followed by speculation about black candidates, but none have yet formally announced. Before it becomes final, the plan must be approved by the Justice Department and the three federal district judges who issued the order.

One of the black politicians who worked for the creation of the district, state Representative Johnny Jackson Jr., said last Thursday that he was seriously thinking of running for Congress in the Second District, now represented by Lindy Boggs, a Democrat, who has been strongly supported by her black constituents.

Politicians here say Mrs. Boggs is

so popular among both black and white voters that she can win another term even if several black candidates should decide to run. A political specialist, who asked not to be named, said, "She can win because she's done her homework, she's got a lot of due bills out and I think she can call them."

Mr. Jackson, who has served 12 years in the state legislature and has recently won re-election, said, "We created a black district and we believe that a black person ought to represent that district."

"Lindy has been a friend," he continued, "and she has had tremendous support from the black community, but now we would like to participate and get established."

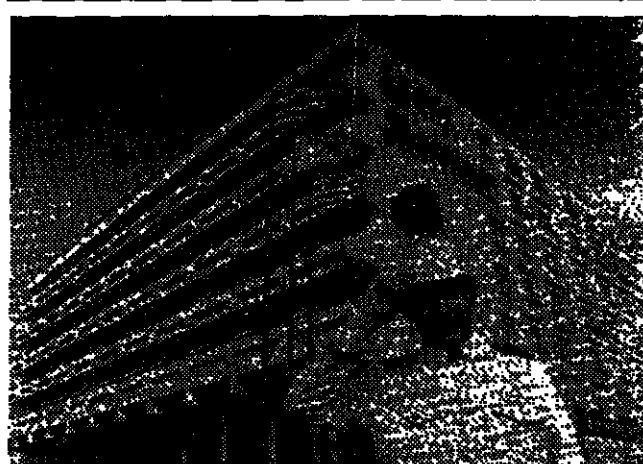
Mrs. Boggs said Thursday she felt "very comfortable" with the legislature's reapportionment plan. "I testified in Baton Rouge in favor of a majority black district in New Orleans," she said.

Soviet Air Chief Visits India

United Press International

NEW DELHI — Air Chief Marshal P.S. Kulkarni, head of the Soviet Air Force and a deputy Soviet defense minister, arrived here Monday on a five-day trip to India that will include talks with senior air force officials and visits to some military installations, officials said.

25 % discount
(+ 15% for non EEC members)
PARFUMS DE FRANCE
104, Champs-Élysées, Paris 8th - 2 minutes Etoile.
Tél: 225 12 87.
We offer you a wide range of gifts...
PERFUMES-COSMETICS-LEATHER GOODS-CUT GLASS
CRYSTAL-MEN AND WOMEN'S CLOTHING-FASHION
ACCESSORIES
EXCEPTIONAL 50% DISCOUNT CURRENTLY OFFERED
on men's polo necks, ties and shirts.

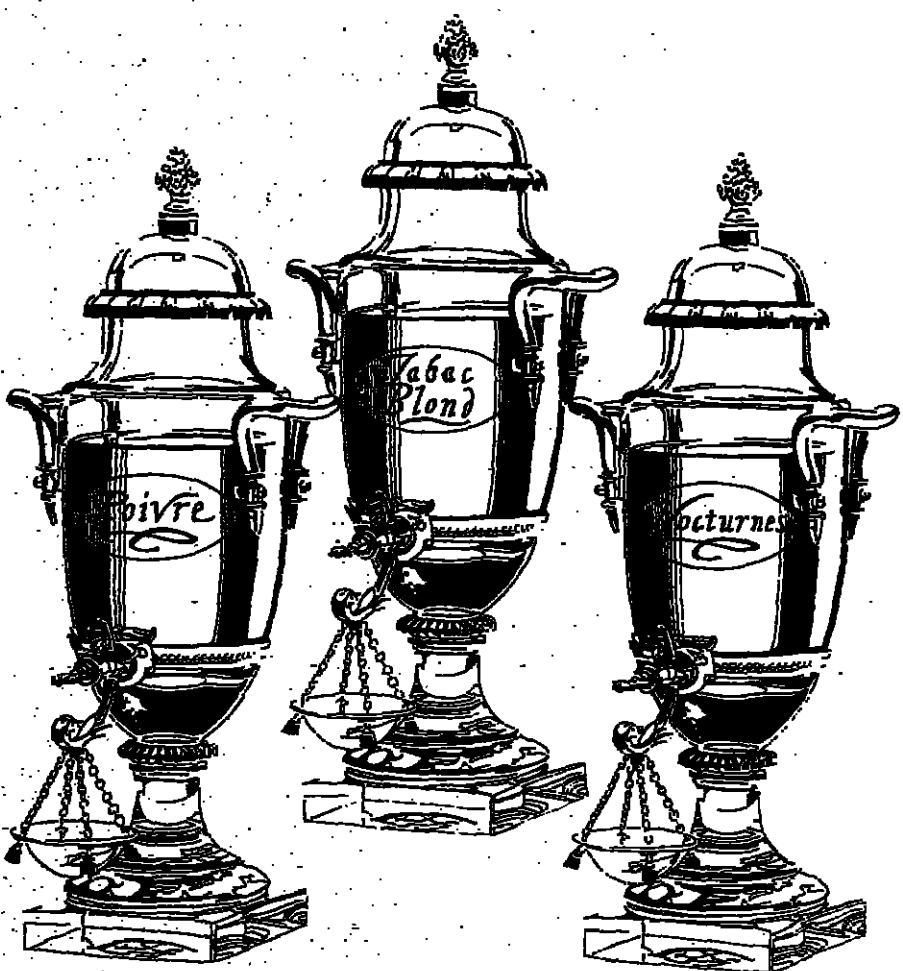


Make the Athens Marriott Hotel your business centre in Greece.

Athens Marriott Hotel is now open and has been designed to cater for all the needs of business travellers - our rooms and suites are 5-star standard as is the service which ensures you a trouble-free stay. You can entertain in prestigious surroundings, and of course we have the facilities to enable you to carry on business while you are away from home. We have in-house TV movies, a roof swimming pool and whirlpool. Magnificent views of the Acropolis. Everything that can be done to ensure the success of your business trip will be done.

In addition to Athens, there are other superb Marriott Hotels in Amman, Amsterdam, Cairo, Jeddah, London, Kuwait and Riyadh, plus over 100 Marriott Hotels world-wide. For reservations: United States 800 228 9200, Amsterdam 020 43 31 12, Frankfurt 069 10611 28 74 92, Hamburg 040 445 55 26, London 01 836 8521, Munich 089 18 30 93. Your Travel Agent or your nearest Marriott Hotel.

Ledra Marriott Hotel Athens



Parfums Caron Boutique

34, Avenue Montaigne, à Paris,
open from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. every day.

The perfumes created by Caron since 1904,
now available in lovely cut glass bottles
"Pois de Senteur", "En Arion", "Tabac Blond", "Poivre",
and many others...

And so many unique beauty accessories,
the famous Caron powders in twenty exciting shades,
brushes, puffs, bath pearls, crystal, bottles, compacts...
Lots of ideas for your Christmas list!

Also at Bloomingdale's in New York and Dallas, and L. Magnin in San Francisco.

A fire
warms you,
the Palace warms you.

PALACE HOTEL
Gstaad
Switzerland
Please call:
Phone: 030/8 31 31 Telex 922 222
or
The Leading Hotels of the World

COGNAC Hennessy

X.O. : THE ART OF HENNESSY.

Carnegie Grant Planned To Study Nuclear Risk

By Kathleen Teltsch

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Carnegie Corp., searching for ways of reducing the risk of nuclear conflict, has approved a multimillion-dollar program that seeks to tap the talents of U.S. scientists, scholars, military experts and policy analysts outside of government.

One key element in the wide-ranging program would encourage closer contact with scholars and

scientists in the Soviet Union. This would be promoted by visits and by exchanges of articles on topics such as the environmental consequences of a nuclear war.

"We want to become the principal source of private support for work on crisis prevention," said Dr. David A. Hamburg, a behavioral scientist who became president last January of the foundation, one of the country's most influential and wealthiest philanthropies. It has assets of \$518 million.

Carnegie's board recently agreed to devote \$5 million to \$7 million annually for the new activities, which Dr. Hamburg said was the largest commitment by any foundation for work on avoidance of nuclear war. Until recently, only a few philanthropies such as the Ford and Rockefeller foundations have made substantial grants.

"At a time of rising tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union, when the relationship is very hostile, that is not the moment to minimize communication. On the contrary, we need more," said Dr. Hamburg.

To this end, Carnegie also intends to make grants to help support and expand upon a proposal made last month by two senators to establish "risk-reduction centers" in Washington and Moscow.

The centers, which would be manned around the clock and linked to the White House and the Kremlin, would seek to reduce the possibility of an outbreak of nuclear war that neither government intended, triggered perhaps by another nuclear power or a terrorist group. Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, and Senator John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, made the proposal in a letter to President Ronald Reagan but the White House so far has not responded.

The "flagship" grant, as Dr. Hamburg calls it, is being used partly to bring together a "novel mix" of scientists, experts in nuclear weaponry, specialists in Soviet studies and in the settlement of disputes. The group also would include individuals who have served in government or may serve in a future administration.

Jet Rams Truck in Alaska

The Associated Press

ANCHORAGE, Alaska — A Japan Air Lines 747 cargo plane landing in fog struck a pickup truck on the runway at Anchorage International Airport early Tuesday, critically injuring a man in the truck, officials said. No one aboard the jet was hurt in the accident, an airport spokesman said.



STADIUM VIOLENCE — Police moved against soccer fans in Buenos Aires when violence erupted as the local team started to lose the match.

New Venezuelan Leadership Seeks Way Out of Economic Slough

By James LeMoyné

New York Times Service

CARACAS — In a working-class neighborhood of Maracay, an industrial center 50 miles (80 kilometers) west of this capital, Libardo Solorzano's dream is evaporating.

Maracay once hummed with business. Now over 20 percent of the city's workers have lost their jobs in the fifth year of the worst economic recession Venezuela has suffered since the 1930s.

Mr. Solorzano, 20, is an electrician, but he has almost given up trying to find work after three months of looking. He makes do by living with his aunt, Paula Moreno, and her seven children in El Carmen, a neighborhood of small stucco and tile tenements in the middle of Maracay. The entire family survives on the \$500 a month Paula's sister earns as a barmaid.

Few of the inhabitants of El Carmen are among the poorest of Venezuela's 15.6 million citizens. With humble but well-built homes, running water, electricity and often a television and refrigerator, they enjoy a standard of living far above

the severe poverty seen elsewhere in Latin America.

But until now, these people have represented the cutting edge of Venezuela's economic promise. And their growing disillusion is the loss of the belief in progress that made the country the most affluent in Latin America.

"Finding a job here, well, that's hard," Mr. Solorzano said. "There's no work anywhere."

Political slogans cover the walls of nearby buildings, and campaign posters from Venezuela's just-concluded presidential elections flap in the wind. But José Barrios, 36, who lost his job as a mechanic at General Motors four months ago when the company moved its Caracas plant to another city, seems to doubt that their promises can come true. "I don't know how this will end," he said.

An estimated 15 to 17 percent of Venezuela's nearly six million workers are out of work. Next year unemployment could climb, with another million workers out of jobs.

In 1978, Datos, an independent polling organization here, found that 34 percent of the 3,000 people

surveyed nationally said their lives had improved and 29 percent said they had declined. The rest had no opinion. This year only 7 percent thought their lives were better. Sixty-one percent said their lives were worse.

A founding member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and a major exporter of oil to the United States, Venezuela has a per-capita income of \$4,700 and its record of 25 years of unbroken democratic government is matched in Latin countries only by that of Costa Rica.

In the late 1970s petrodollars poured into a series of government projects and commerce boomed. Now the landscape is littered with the concrete skeletons of unfinished construction and half the country's factories are idle.

The economic crisis, touched off by government overspending and falling oil prices, made the departing government of President Luis Herrera Campins unpopular. The discontent helped Jaime Lusinchi, the opposition Democratic Action Party candidate, win the recent presidential election by the biggest majority since democracy was re-

stored in 1958 after 10 years of military rule.

Mr. Lusinchi now has a mandate to end the decline and put people back to work, but Venezuelan economists predict rising inflation, little or no economic growth and continued high unemployment in the year ahead.

"I think this is a time bomb," Pedro Palma, a leading economist and financial consultant, said in an interview. "This level of unemployment can't be sustained forever."

The Herrera administration kept down the ranks of the jobless by increasing the state bureaucracy from 800,000 to 1.2 million employees. But Mr. Lusinchi will not be able to hand out public jobs so easily in a time of austerity.

Venezuela's capital-intensive oil industry cannot provide the needed number of jobs either and its agricultural development program is in disarray. The president-elect must now not only try to re-employ the jobless, but also find work for the estimated 200,000 new workers who enter the labor force each year.

Mr. Lusinchi has promised a "social pact" between government, business and labor to get the coun-

try on its feet. His advisers say this might include low-cost housing projects to create jobs and a "social wage" for workers, including cafeterias, free transportation and child care.

But even more than new programs, Mr. Lusinchi will rely on his Democratic Action Party's dominant influence in Venezuela's labor movement, commanded by the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers, to keep the lid on labor unrest.

For now strikes are rare and labor is divided by the differing party affiliations in each separate group making up the confederation. Democratic Action union leaders insist that the government has at least a year of grace to begin relieving the crisis. Socialist union leaders maintain strikes are the best weapon and should be used now.

The cabinet ministers chosen by Mr. Lusinchi are only too aware that they must meet the high expectations raised by his victory or face serious labor unrest. "We know we have a great responsibility," Eugenio Soler, a close advisor to Mr. Lusinchi said. "It's really up to us now to see that things get better."

Film on Mao Is Released By Chinese

Portrayed as Visionary Who Later Made Errors

The Associated Press

BEIJING — China released an 80-minute documentary movie Monday on the life of Mao, portraying him as a visionary who propelled the Communists to power although he made mistakes in his later years.

The film, "Mao Tse-tung," was released one week before celebrations marking his 90th birthday Dec. 26. It opens with the grand ceremony of the founding of the People's Republic of China on Oct. 1, 1949, led by Mao overlooking Beijing's Tiananmen Square.

The movie will be shown nationwide. Five theaters in Beijing will start screening it Tuesday. The Foreign Ministry gave a preview for foreign journalists Monday.

Another film about Mao's early days as a guerrilla in the 1930s, "Crossing the Purple River Four Times," also will begin showing Tuesday.

The Purple River is a tributary of the Yangtze in southwestern China, where Mao and his band of Communist insurgents battled and chased Chiang Kai-shek's nationalists and then fled north to Yanan on the celebrated Long March of 6,000 miles (about 10,000 kilometers) in 1934-35.

The first film emphasizes that Mao was one of the founders of the Communist Party and the People's Liberation Army.

It also focuses on his youth in his native Hunan province, using photographs, newsreels and paintings.

"He was a great revolutionary but also an ordinary person," the narrator said. Although Mao made errors, he said, "his contributions surpass his mistakes when we judge his life as a whole."

"We wanted to convey that, without Mao, the Chinese revolution would have undergone more years of twists and turns before it succeeded. And we expressed this idea by showing how he had played the key role at crucial stages during the revolution," Gao Wenqiu, a screenwriter, said Monday in the China Daily.

Luxembourg Bowing Out

The Associated Press

LUXEMBOURG — Prime Minister Pierre Werner, 70, a Socialist, has said he will not be a candidate in the elections scheduled for June.

THE GRAND SLAM

What does it take for a corporation to be responsive to new business opportunities? It takes technological efficiency. Managerial quality. Foresight. A will to learn.

And it takes business sense.

Renault's business sense manifests itself in its bold move into the American market, symbolized by the Renault 9/Alliance.

The car that is manufactured in Europe by Renault. And in the United States, by its ally, the American Motors Corporation.

Blending the best features from Europe and America, the car is a success on both sides of the Atlantic. It was voted Car of the Year 1982 in Europe and Car of the Year 1983 in the U.S.

The Renault 9/Alliance also demonstrates that international cooperation, education and partnership can succeed.

This response to opportunity has enabled Renault (one of the world's largest car manufacturers) to supply the most solid product ideas with an extensive marketing and production structure in the world's largest automotive market. That's business sense.

RENAULT WE'RE HERE

هكذا من الأصل

By Frank J. Prial
New York Times Staff

Now, the situation appears to be changing again. According to Robert Drouhin, president of the house

The shipper provides the small grower with a market for his wines and advice on planting, and carries him through poor years, of which, in Burgundy, there are many. In the worst several years, the staggeringly high prices for good Burgundy have slowed sales.



By Janet Maslin
New York Times

scribed the park as "the only place in the city where you could fantasize" and as "the purest heart of the city." In the opening scenes of the thriller, it becomes the site at which three mutilated murder victims are discovered, touching off an investi-

of the members of the Bronski Theater company to thwart the efforts of the Nazis to crack the Polish underground, in occupied Warsaw. Brooks plays the part of stage star Frederick Bronski, with Anne Bancroft as his actress wife.

sexed young wife, and Julie Andrews, who plays his analyst and his most understanding lover. Vincent Canby of *The New York Times* writes, "It takes an inordinate amount of time to build up momentum, but once it does, *The*

blight a Christmas season all by itself. When you add to that flaccid direction, ugly photography and performances that rely on charm generated a few movies ago (and sealed in plastic) you have reason enough to give it a wide berth."

By Robert Hilburn

A parade of new British attractions have already been exported overseas, chiefly to the United States: the Police, Def Leopard

er reason the process of making it has become a lot quicker in London. With a good video and a good record and the right buzz, you'll make it. You don't need a live act. Half of these bands (coming out now) can't even play live."

(Continued on Page 8)

Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices
to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Sh. 100 High Low Close
Open Chg.

(Continued from Page 7)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sh.	100	High	Low	Close	Open	Chg.
40%	32%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
41%	33%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
42%	34%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
43%	35%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
44%	36%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
45%	37%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
46%	38%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
47%	39%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
48%	40%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
49%	41%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual dividends based on the latest dividend.

a - dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.
b - dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.
c - dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.
d - dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.
e - dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.
f - dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.
g - dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.
h - dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.
i - dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.
j - dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.
k - dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.
l - dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.
m - dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.
n - dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.
o - dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.
p - dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.
q - dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.
r - dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.
s - dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.
t - dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.
u - dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.
v - dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.
w - dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.
x - dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.
y - dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.
z - dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sh.	100	High	Low	Close	Open	Chg.
40%	32%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
41%	33%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
42%	34%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
43%	35%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
44%	36%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
45%	37%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
46%	38%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
47%	39%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
48%	40%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
49%	41%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sh.	100	High	Low	Close	Open	Chg.
40%	32%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
41%	33%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
42%	34%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
43%	35%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
44%	36%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
45%	37%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
46%	38%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
47%	39%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
48%	40%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
49%	41%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sh.	100	High	Low	Close	Open	Chg.
40%	32%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
41%	33%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
42%	34%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
43%	35%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
44%	36%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
45%	37%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
46%	38%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
47%	39%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
48%	40%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
49%	41%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sh.	100	High	Low	Close	Open	Chg.
40%	32%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
41%	33%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
42%	34%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
43%	35%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
44%	36%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
45%	37%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
46%	38%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
47%	39%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
48%	40%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
49%	41%	1.40	43	1100	46%	46	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%

Grundig Sees Rise Of 14% in Sales

Reuter
FUERTH, West Germany — Grundig AG said it hopes to report a world group profit this year and to increase revenue 14 percent to about 3.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.26 billion).

(Philips, the Dutch electronics group, announced plans Sunday to take over management of Grundig, West Germany's largest consumer-electronics company, next spring.)

(Philips executives also said Philips is seeking to increase its shareholding in Grundig beyond the 24.5 percent acquired in 1979.)

For the year ended March 31, the company had world group earnings of 104.3 million DM on a 6.8-percent revenue increase to 3.06 billion DM. The previous year, Grundig reported a loss of 34.6 million DM.

The company said the predicted revenue increase this year depends on how Christmas holiday business turns out. The company would not give a firm profit forecast for the current year.

Grundig's annual report said that despite signs of saturation in the consumer-electronics market, the company expects continuous growth in coming years, although earnings are unlikely to keep pace with revenue. Growth will stem from replacement business as well as new products, with a rising share seen for video recorders.

Grundig said it is taking all possible steps to cut costs, but competition, particularly internationally, remains strong. Restructuring begun in past years is to continue and further work force reductions cannot be ruled out as the use of automation increases, it said.

Grundig's annual report said despite signs of saturation in the consumer electronics market, the company expects continuous growth in coming years, although earnings are unlikely to keep pace with volume.

**Chemical on
International Banking:** Emerging
markets. Expanding technologies.
Development on a global scale. The
rhythms of commerce are worldwide.
And Chemical sets a rapid new tempo.

We're proud of the traditions that
have put Chemical at the forefront of
international business. And prouder still
of the innovations that keep us there.
Our ChemLink/BankLink® network is the
largest balance reporting and cash
management system in the world. And
we've just added a new ChemLink/Cedel
module for Eurobond information
and transactions.



We don't stop at being first—or best.
We constantly advance the quality of our
worldwide services. Look into the
matchless performance of our Energy
and Minerals Group, Foreign Exchange
Advisory Service, Chemo International
Leasing, International Investment
Services, or any of our wide-ranging
capabilities. Our new ideas mean new
opportunities for you.

What Chemical has done yesterday,
what we're doing today and what
we're working on for tomorrow are all
part of the tradition of giving you the very
best banking service. It's a tradition that
improves with innovation.

CHEMICALBANK

Tradition shouldn't be the enemy of innovation.

CHEMICAL TAKES YOU BEYOND TRADITION.

هكذا نحن الأصل

Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1983

Statistics Index
Page 9

COMMODITIES

By SUSAN ROBINSON

Kuala Lumpur Market Is Alternative For Trading in Tin, Palm Oil, Rubber

KUALA LUMPUR—While the rest of the world's markets sleep, Kuala Lumpur's commodity exchange offers a bustling alternative trading center in the home of the biggest producer of tin, palm oil and rubber.

The Kuala Lumpur Commodity Exchange—the only center of its type in the developing world—opened its trading floors in 1980 with palm-oil futures.

In early September, to the dull boom of a traditional rubberwood gong, rubber futures made their entrance.

By April 1984, tin, pepper, cocoa and timber futures will take their place in the ultra-modern exchange. Financial and stock-index futures may soon follow.

These developments are ample proof that we are determined to develop Kuala Lumpur as an active international trading center and an active financial center, said Primary Industries Minister Paul Leong.

Mr. Leong, a critic of Western-controlled trading pacts, said that Malaysia, as a major commodity producer and exporter, must reduce its reliance on traditional trading centers in New York and London.

In the past we had to rely on commodity markets in the West and had very little say in the pricing of commodities," Ismail Ahmad, the commodities-trading commissioner, said.

"Kuala Lumpur can work as a complement to established markets providing an alternative hedging facility to traders so that when one market is closed, they can turn to us here," Mr. Ismail said.

He said that Malaysia welcomed international participation in what he hoped would develop into a "supermarket" for commodity traders within the next five to 10 years.

Trading opened two years ago on what the exchange chairman, R.M. Alias, described as "rather a poor note."

But in the past year trading has increased sharply. In July, average daily volume reached 837 lots, by the end of August volume had spiraled to 2,368 lots and by mid-September more than 10,000 lots were being traded.

"Dramatic Movements"
"In the last two months, we've seen dramatic movements in palm oil," mainly due to a drought affecting U.S. soybean production, Mr. Alias said.

Normally there is only about a \$15-a-day price movement but in early September prices jumped \$180 in a single day. "The current explosion was really too much, too fast," Duggan, managing director of the Kuala Lumpur Commodity Exchange, said.

Rubber-futures trading at the exchange is likely to remain sluggish until the Malaysian Rubber Licensing Board phases out rubber futures in about three months.

"With the right amendments to contracts and careful promotion, I'm quite confident we'll see a viable rubber-futures market," Mr. Duggan said.

Commodity analysts believe that the exchange will "really take off" once tin futures are introduced and the center begins working as a complement to such institutions as the London Metal Exchange.

"Hopefully we will pinch business from Western exchanges but we need their help and should encourage them to work in our market," a senior commodities analyst said.

Cross Trading Sought
To further open doors to international participation, efforts are being made to facilitate cross trading between the London and Kuala Lumpur metal exchanges, with the emphasis on easing currency-transfer problems.

Of the 106 full members now trading on the Kuala Lumpur exchange, one third have international affiliations.

All transactions are carried out on the open "outcry system," with the trading floor visible to any observer wanting to know who has been buying or selling, the quantity and its price.

The exchange shows Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad's desire to see Malaysia become independent of developed nations' markets, and insiders believe that the government will not interfere with the exchange.

"Our philosophy is self-regulation. The role of the government is purely to supervise the exchange within the framework of the law and it will not interfere with the running," Mr. Ismail said.

United Press International

Agreement At Peugeot Denounced

Leaders of Union Reject Layoff Plan

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS—Leaders of a large non-Communist trade union rejected Monday an agreement reached Saturday between Peugeot and the French government and urged workers to continue their strike at the automaker's Poissy assembly plant near Paris.

"We say no to the firm," said the agreement's signatories, "a leader of the union, the Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail, told a group of cheering workers at the Poissy plant."

CFDT officials said they rejected the agreement permitting Peugeot to lay off 1,905 workers at the plant. Under the agreement, laid-off workers would be helped in getting work elsewhere. The union officials also said they hoped that workers elsewhere would strike in protest.

However, officials of Peugeot, the government and the Communist-dominated Confédération Générale du Travail said that they were sticking with the agreement and would seek to implement its provisions, including the payment of 20,000 francs (\$2,361) to other companies that hire workers laid off at the plant.

Peugeot earlier had threatened to close the plant and lay off about 2,900 workers. About 1,200 Talbot vehicles were being assembled daily at the plant until the walkout began Dec. 7.

Amid confusion and conflicting reports about union statements, a CGT official said, "We will remain calm and continue occupying the plant calmly but not permanently, with a view to renegotiating certain provisions," dealing with the training or rehiring of workers laid off at the plant. Most of the laid-off workers are North African.

Government officials conceded that there was "obvious conflict" between national leaders of both unions, who participated in the negotiations leading to the agreement, and union officials at the Talbot plant. "Clearly, some do not like it," one official said.

Meanwhile, Peugeot mailed notification of the layoffs to workers on Monday, a company spokesman said. He added that the Poissy plant will remain closed until Jan. 2 and that about 1.2 billion francs earmarked for investments there will remain "in suspension" until the situation returns to "normal."

The company said last Thursday that it would proceed with the layoffs and shelve the modernization plans, an announcement that led to the negotiations between the company, the government and leaders of the CFDT and the CGT.

Sources close to the negotiations said Monday that they expect the CFDT to continue opposing the agreement.

United Press International

IBH's Esch Attacks Banks' Role

Founder Says His Firm Was Stigmatized

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

BONN—The chauffeured limousine is gone. So is his \$400,000 salary and expense account.

These days, German businessman Horst-Dieter Esch drives himself to the IBH Holding AG headquarters in Mainz. And once there, he no longer spends hours on the telephone negotiating new business. Instead, he helps court officers dismantle his fallen empire, which until last month was the third-largest construction-machinery company in the world.

"I can't turn my back on the company," said Mr. Esch, who resigned several weeks ago from his position as head of IBH after the company's lenders and some major stockholders blocked his restructuring efforts. "I'm not directly involved in selling any part of the company. But the courts are allowing me to act as an adviser."

His is one of postwar West Germany's most remarkable success stories and one of its most stunning failures.

Mr. Esch, the son of a West German mechanic, built a major multinational construction-equipment company that in only nine years grew to rank behind only Caterpillar Tractor Co. of the United States and Japan's Komatsu Ltd. His strategy was to acquire debt-ridden companies in construction-related businesses, mostly machinery manufacturing. In less than a decade, he grouped 11 companies and 10,000 employees under IBH's orange logo.

Early last month, Mr. Esch's empire came tumbling down and set off West Germany's worst banking crisis since 1974. Mr. Esch failed to find enough cash to shore up his troubled operations, though he doggedly court-

ed investors ranging from IBH's major shareholders, General Motors and Saudi Arabia's Dallah Establishment, to the insular German banking community.

On a recent Sunday morning, Mr. Esch, 40, sat in the living room of his home, sipping coffee, and explaining why the IBH collapse need never have happened. He spends a great deal of time these days in the two-story white stucco mansion with his Yugoslavian wife and 12-year-old daughter, playing backgammon and sorting out his life.

He conceded that his own management mistakes, particularly his failure to foresee the severity of the recession, contributed to the downfall of IBH. But those mistakes, he said, "were not a reason to force the group into insolvency."

His main theme now is criticism of West Germany's financial community, which, he said, stigmatized his business from the start as an overnight empire and withheld credit.

"Our view was that the banks should have helped," said Mr. Esch. Why did the banks refuse to support him? "In the end, I can't really say," he replied.

The only West German bank that did support Mr. Esch, the prestigious Schröder München, Hengst & Co., collapsed along with him last month. A consortium of German banks tried to save SMH, coming up with a \$235-million loan for the bank—but nothing for Mr. Esch.

It was learned last week that the German banks were unable to save their fellow bank. But Lloyds Bank PLC, Britain's fourth-largest, announced Dec. 12 that it would acquire a major stake in SMH, for an estimated \$72.5 million—but it will not take over any of the assets or liabilities of IBH. On Dec. 13, IBH formally went into bankruptcy, when a German circuit court rejected the company's proposal for a limited debt settlement.

"I have a lot of understanding (Continued on Page 13, Col. 7)



Horst-Dieter Esch

ed investors ranging from IBH's major shareholders, General Motors and Saudi Arabia's Dallah Establishment, to the insular German banking community.

On a recent Sunday morning, Mr. Esch, 40, sat in the living room of his home, sipping coffee, and explaining why the IBH collapse need never have happened. He spends a great deal of time these days in the two-story white stucco mansion with his Yugoslavian wife and 12-year-old daughter, playing backgammon and sorting out his life.

He conceded that his own management mistakes, particularly his failure to foresee the severity of the recession, contributed to the downfall of IBH. But those mistakes, he said, "were not a reason to force the group into insolvency."

His main theme now is criticism of West Germany's financial community, which, he said, stigmatized his business from the start as an overnight empire and withheld credit.

"Our view was that the banks should have helped," said Mr. Esch. Why did the banks refuse to support him? "In the end, I can't really say," he replied.

The only West German bank that did support Mr. Esch, the prestigious Schröder München, Hengst & Co., collapsed along with him last month. A consortium of German banks tried to save SMH, coming up with a \$235-million loan for the bank—but nothing for Mr. Esch.

It was learned last week that the German banks were unable to save their fellow bank. But Lloyds Bank PLC, Britain's fourth-largest, announced Dec. 12 that it would acquire a major stake in SMH, for an estimated \$72.5 million—but it will not take over any of the assets or liabilities of IBH. On Dec. 13, IBH formally went into bankruptcy, when a German circuit court rejected the company's proposal for a limited debt settlement.

"I have a lot of understanding (Continued on Page 13, Col. 7)

Tokyo Market And Yen Plunge

Basic Policies Seen Affected Little by LDP Vote Setback

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

TOKYO—The yen fell to a six-week low and Japan's stock market plunged as the magnitude of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's electoral setback became clear Monday.

Economists and government officials said here that the LDP's setback in Sunday's lower house election will probably result in a slightly more stimulative economic policy and slow progress on resolving trade conflicts with Western nations.

Still, Japan's basic policy on economic and trade matters will not be altered by the poll results, they agree, emphasizing that any changes will be minor. It will be more difficult to formulate economic policy, said Masaru Yoshimoto, chief economist of the Economic Planning Agency. And policy will become somewhat more stimulative and more inflationary. But the fundamental direction will not change.

As the vote-counting progressed Monday, the stock market plunged and the yen dropped to a six-week low against the dollar. Share prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange fell precipitously in the morning but then rallied somewhat in the afternoon, with the Nikkei Dow Jones average ending off 81.47 points 9,484.17.

The LDP, which despite its name is conservative, has held power in Japan since 1955, presiding over the nation's rapid economic growth. The party gets much of its financial support from big business. Despite the loss of seats, the LDP retains control of the government, but getting legislation that it favors through the Diet will be more difficult. In addition, the ruling party will have to com-

promise somewhat with the opposition, led by the Japan Socialist Party and Komeito, or Clean Government Party, which both gained significantly in the election. Economically, the central issue will be drafting of the budget. The opposition parties, which garner most of their support from urban districts, favor tax cuts and are less concerned about budget deficits than the LDP. Thus, in keeping with the new political balance, economic policy is expected to be more stimulative. But the effect is not expected to be substantial.

The election results have not sent economists scurrying to rework their forecasts. The economy is generally projected to grow 3.4 percent in the current fiscal year, which ends next March, and about 4.5 percent in the following fiscal year.

The election was clearly a blow for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who has been an advocate of opening up Japan's markets more to foreign competition. To be sure, trade conflicts were not major issues in the lower house elections, which traditionally are clashes of local personalities and political factions rather than referendums on policy.

Yet William V. Rapp, commercial counselor at the U.S. Embassy, noted that the election results may tend to make the Japanese more conservative on trade issues, more reluctant to move rapidly. Some observers suggested that the more important effect of the election would be the reaction of Japan's main trading partners.

It could be viewed in the West as a signal that Japan is not ready to internationalize, that it may become more isolationist, said Eric A. Nickerson, chief economist of Bank of America's Asia division. And that is not the signal the Japanese government wants to send to the world these days.

A senior Japanese government official said the election result should have little effect on trade negotiations generally. He did, however, say that it may make progress on the latest net-scope issue of opening up Japanese agricultural markets increasingly difficult. Next March a five-year agreement with the United States on import quotas for beef and citrus fruits expires. Things will not move too quickly on that, one trade official said.

Greyhound Corp., which completed the sale of its Amstar Food unit to ConAgra, rose 3/4 to 26. Union workers were voting on a new contract to end a 47-day strike against the company's bus line.

IBM, which rose 1/4 on Friday, jumped 3/4 to 121 1/2 Monday. Among the other high-technology issues, Teledyne rose 2 1/2 to 163 1/2. Honeywell 3/4 gained to 136 1/2 and Coleco Industries lost 1 1/2 to 23 1/2.

Southland Corp., which fell 1/4 Friday after its Cigo unit lowered its crude oil prices by \$1.50 a barrel, shed another 1/4 to 37 1/2. Sun Co., which cut some heavy oil prices, lost 1/4 to 42 1/2.

California Standard lost 3/4 to 33 1/2. Indiana Standard declined 3/4 to 47 1/2 and Getty fell 3/4 to 79 1/2. Paper stocks were hot. International Paper rose 1/4 to 58 1/2. Kimberly Clark 1/2 to 95 1/2. Mead Co. 1/4 to 39 1/2. Crown Zellerbach 1 to 37 1/2. Westvaco 1/4 to 39 and Scott Paper 1/4 to 30 1/2.

Monsanto rose 1/4 to 104 1/4.

N.Y. Stocks Finish Mixed in Sluggish Session

United Press International

NEW YORK—The New York Stock Exchange finished with mixed results Monday in sluggish trading that indicated that investors were still worried about high interest rates.

Some high-technology issues attracted attention, but oils came under pressure and Tymsbar skidded after McDonnell Douglas broke off merger talks.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up seven points at midsession after rising 5.38 Friday, was up 2.44 at the close, to 1,244.61. The average lost 17.89 overall last week.

Declining stocks outnumbered advancing issues 896 to 741 among the 2,046 issues traded. Volume to-

aled 75.2 million shares, down from the 81 million traded Friday.

"The market tried to rally but it wasn't able to because of high interest rates," said Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. "This is not a market that is responding to a change in sentiment or fundamentals. It was mostly technical after a three-week slide."

Alfred Goldman of A.G. Edwards, St. Louis, said that a "year-end rally might have begun on Friday. It is not a beauty but there is an upside bias that will look better if we get a strong finish one day."

John Barnett of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, said much "depends on the interest-rate scenario. Many investors are looking for the Fed-

eral Reserve to comment after tomorrow's meeting but I don't expect much."

The Fed's Open Market Committee meets Tuesday to decide on credit policy. Few changes are expected. Overnight federal funds rates traded at 9 1/2 percent much of the day, just about where they finished last week.

On the trading floor, American Telephone & Telegraph was the most active issue, off 1/4 to 63 1/2. AT&T when issued followed, unchanged at 18 1/2. Champion Spark Plug was the third most active issue, up 1/4 to 11 1/2.

Tymsbar plunged 5/4 to 19 1/2 and McDonnell Douglas, which Friday agreed to buy Hughes Hel-

icopter for \$470 million, rose 1/4 to 57 1/2.

Greyhound Corp., which completed the sale of its Amstar Food unit to ConAgra, rose 3/4 to 26. Union workers were voting on a new contract to end a 47-day strike against the company's bus line.

IBM, which rose 1/4 on Friday, jumped 3/4 to 121 1/2 Monday. Among the other high-technology issues, Teledyne rose 2 1/2 to 163 1/2. Honeywell 3/4 gained to 136 1/2 and Coleco Industries lost 1 1/2 to 23 1/2.

Southland Corp., which fell 1/4 Friday after its Cigo unit lowered its crude oil prices by \$1.50 a barrel, shed another 1/4 to 37 1/2. Sun Co., which cut some heavy oil prices, lost 1/4 to 42 1/2.

California Standard lost 3/4 to 33 1/2. Indiana Standard declined 3/4 to 47 1/2 and Getty fell 3/4 to 79 1/2. Paper stocks were hot. International Paper rose 1/4 to 58 1/2. Kimberly Clark 1/2 to 95 1/2. Mead Co. 1/4 to 39 1/2. Crown Zellerbach 1 to 37 1/2. Westvaco 1/4 to 39 and Scott Paper 1/4 to 30 1/2.

Monsanto rose 1/4 to 104 1/4.

BIS Says Status of Big Borrowers Grows Weaker

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS—In line with the pronounced slowdown of international bank lending, the financial position of countries that have made the biggest use of the Euro market has continued to weaken, the Bank for International Settlements reported Monday.

To fill the gap created by the slowdown in new loans, countries have been using deposits held with the international banks and have been drawing heavily on credit lines.

The BIS data concentrate on what it calls "countries outside the reporting area"—that is countries other than the most industrialized nations.

The latest study covers the first six months of this year and analyzes data from a somewhat larger and different perspective than the quarterly BIS reports on international banking developments.

The new report notes that undischarged credit commitments declined by some \$2.8 billion in the first six months of the year. While this is much smaller than the \$15-billion decrease during the second half of 1982, the BIS warns that it is "possible that the downward movement might again gather speed in the second half of this year."

The most positive comment it had to offer was that "the extent of any further decline may be limited by the low levels which these unused credit facilities have already reached in a number of countries."

As of June 30, these unused commitments totaled 16.6 percent of loans outstanding, down from 17.2 percent at the end of 1982 and nearly 12 percentage points below the level in mid-1978, when the data first began to be collected.

The only exception to this decline in unused commitments was in the group dubbed "other Asia"—essentially China, Indonesia, Malaysia and Taiwan. On balance, their unused credit lines showed sizeable increases, "a development which underlines the continuing relatively good credit standing of most countries in that part of the world."

However, the Philippines' undischarged credit commitments continued to slip—up to 14.3 percent of loans outstanding from 18.9 percent at the end of 1982 and 25.7 percent at mid-1982. A similar picture emerged for South Korea, where undrawn lines totaled 14 percent, down from 16.8 percent at the end of 1982 and 24 percent in June of that year.

Overall, for the "other Asia" area unused commitments totaled 29 percent of debt outstanding, up from 27.3 percent at end-1982, but still well below the 40.1 percent recorded in June 1982.

Of the seven countries showing marked increases in unused credit facilities, five were Asian: Indonesia, Malaysia, Taiwan, India and China. The other two were Mexico and Algeria.

China was notable as having the largest unused credit lines, nearly 2 1/2 times as large as its banking debt. Enhancing China's credit standing is the fact that its deposits (which rose \$1.1 billion) with inter-

national banks exceed its borrowing by about \$10 billion—a surplus second only to Saudi Arabia's \$26-billion surplus.

While India and Taiwan also increased their deposits with banks, the overall trend during the first half of the year was for countries to withdraw funds. Overall, deposits declined by \$13.7 billion, more than twice the withdrawals of \$6 billion at the end of 1982. The bulk of this was concentrated in the Middle East, where countries reduced deposits by \$14.6 billion.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 19, excluding bank service charges:

	1 Mark	1 Franc	1 Lira	1 Pound	1 Dollar	1 Yen	1 Swiss	1 Deutsche	1 Italian	1 Spanish	1 Portuguese	1 Greek	1 Israeli	1 Egyptian	1 Indian	1 Pakistani	1 Bangladeshi	1 Thai	1 Malaysian	1 Singapore	1 Hong Kong	1 Taiwan	1 South African	1 New Zealand	1 Australian	1 Canadian	1 Mexican	1 Central American	1 Caribbean	1 South American	1 Chilean	1 Peruvian	1 Bolivian	1 Paraguayan	1 Uruguayan	1 Argentine	1 Colombian	1 Venezuelan	1 Ecuadorian	1 Guatemalan	1 Honduran	1 Nicaraguan	1 Costa Rican	1 Panamanian	1 Cuban	1 Dominican	1 Haitian	1 Jamaican	1 Barbadian	1 Trinidadian	1 Guyanese	1 Surinamese	1 Guinean	1 Sierra Leonean	1 Liberian	1 Ivorian	1 Togolese	1 Beninese	1 Nigerian	1 Cameroonian	1 Gabonese	1 Congolese	1 Zairean	1 Angolan	1 Namibian	1 Botswanan	1 Swaziland	1 Lesotho	1 Malawian	1 Zambian	1 Mozambican	1 Tanzanian	1 Kenyan	1 Ugandan	1 Rwandan	1 Burundian	1 Congolese	1 Zairean	1 Angolan	1 Namibian	1 Botswanan	1 Swaziland	1 Lesotho	1 Malawian	1 Zambian	1 Mozambican	1 Tanzanian	1 Kenyan	1 Ugandan	1 Rwandan	1 Burundian	1 Congolese	1 Zairean	1 Angolan	1 Namibian	1 Botswanan	1 Swaziland	1 Lesotho	1 Malawian	1 Zambian	1 Mozambican	1 Tanzanian	1 Kenyan	1 Ugandan	1 Rwandan	1 Burundian	1 Congolese	1 Zairean	1 Angolan	1 Namibian	1 Botswanan	1 Swaziland	1 Lesotho	1 Malawian	1 Zambian	1 Mozambican	1 Tanzanian	1 Kenyan	1 Ugandan	1 Rwandan	1 Burundian	1 Congolese	1 Zairean	1 Angolan	1 Namibian	1 Botswanan	1 Swaziland	1 Lesotho	1 Malawian	1 Zambian	1 Mozambican	1 Tanzanian	1 Kenyan	1 Ugandan	1 Rwandan	1 Burundian	1 Congolese	1 Zairean	1 Angolan	1 Namibian	1 Botswanan	1 Swaziland	1 Lesotho	1 Malawian	1 Zambian	1 Mozambican	1 Tanzanian	1 Kenyan	1 Ugandan	1 Rwandan	1 Burundian	1 Congolese	1 Zairean	1 Angolan	1 Namibian	1 Botswanan	1 Swaziland	1 Lesotho	1 Malawian	1 Zambian	1 Mozambican	1 Tanzanian	1 Kenyan	1 Ugandan	1 Rwandan	1 Burundian	1 Congolese	1 Zairean	1 Angolan	1 Namibian	1 Botswanan	1 Swaziland	1 Lesotho	1 Malawian	1 Zambian	1 Mozambican	1 Tanzanian	1 Kenyan	1 Ugandan	1 Rwandan	1 Burundian	1 Congolese	1 Zairean	1 Angolan	1 Namibian	1 Botswanan	1 Swaziland	1 Lesotho	1 Malawian	1 Zambian	1 Mozambican	1 Tanzanian	1 Kenyan	1 Ugandan	1 Rwandan	1 Burundian	1 Congolese	1 Zairean	1 Angolan	1 Namibian	1 Botswanan	1 Swaziland	1 Lesotho	1 Malawian	1 Zambian	1 Mozambican	1 Tanzanian	1 Kenyan	1 Ugandan	1 Rwandan	1 Burundian	1 Congolese	1 Zairean	1 Angolan	1 Namibian	1 Botswanan	1 Swaziland	1 Lesotho	1 Malawian	1 Zambian	1 Mozambican	1 Tanzanian	1 Kenyan	1 Ugandan	1 Rwandan	1 Burundian	1 Congolese	1 Zairean	1 Angolan	1 Namibian	1 Botswanan	1 Swaziland	1 Lesotho	1 Malawian	1 Zambian	1 Mozambican	1 Tanzanian	1 Kenyan	1 Ugandan	1 Rwandan	1 Burundian	1 Congolese	1 Zairean	1 Angolan	1 Namibian	1 Botswanan	1 Swaziland	1 Lesotho	1 Malawian	1 Zambian	1 Mozambican	1 Tanzanian	1 Kenyan	1 Ugandan	1 Rwandan	1 Burundian	1 Congolese	1 Zairean	1 Angolan	1 Namibian	1 Botsw
--	--------	---------	--------	---------	----------	-------	---------	------------	-----------	-----------	--------------	---------	-----------	------------	----------	-------------	---------------	--------	-------------	-------------	-------------	----------	-----------------	---------------	--------------	------------	-----------	--------------------	-------------	------------------	-----------	------------	------------	--------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	------------	--------------	---------------	--------------	---------	-------------	-----------	------------	-------------	---------------	------------	--------------	-----------	------------------	------------	-----------	------------	------------	------------	---------------	------------	-------------	-----------	-----------	------------	-------------	-------------	-----------	------------	-----------	--------------	-------------	----------	-----------	-----------	-------------	-------------	-----------	-----------	------------	-------------	-------------	-----------	------------	-----------	--------------	-------------	----------	-----------	-----------	-------------	-------------	-----------	-----------	------------	-------------	-------------	-----------	------------	-----------	--------------	-------------	----------	-----------	-----------	-------------	-------------	-----------	-----------	------------	-------------	-------------	-----------	------------	-----------	--------------	-------------	----------	-----------	-----------	-------------	-------------	-----------	-----------	------------	-------------	-------------	-----------	------------	-----------	--------------	-------------	----------	-----------	-----------	-------------	-------------	-----------	-----------	------------	-------------	-------------	-----------	------------	-----------	--------------	-------------	----------	-----------	-----------	-------------	-------------	-----------	-----------	------------	-------------	-------------	-----------	------------	-----------	--------------	-------------	----------	-----------	-----------	-------------	-------------	-----------	-----------	------------	-------------	-------------	-----------	------------	-----------	--------------	-------------	----------	-----------	-----------	-------------	-------------	-----------	-----------	------------	-------------	-------------	-----------	------------	-----------	--------------	-------------	----------	-----------	-----------	-------------	-------------	-----------	-----------	------------	-------------	-------------	-----------	------------	-----------	--------------	-------------	----------	-----------	-----------	-------------	-------------	-----------	-----------	------------	-------------	-------------	-----------	------------	-----------	--------------	-------------	----------	-----------	-----------	-------------	-------------	-----------	-----------	------------	-------------	-------------	-----------	------------	-----------	--------------	-------------	----------	-----------	-----------	-------------	-------------	-----------	-----------	------------	-------------	-------------	-----------	------------	-----------	--------------	-------------	----------	-----------	-----------	-------------	-------------	-----------	-----------	------------	---------

Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices
up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 9)

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High Low	Close	Change
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High Low	Close	Change
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High Low	Close	Change
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High Low	Close	Change
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High Low	Close	Change
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High Low	Close	Change
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High Low	Close	Change
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12
10.00	IBM	4.00 10.00	100.00 100.00	100.00	+0.12

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Dec. 19

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

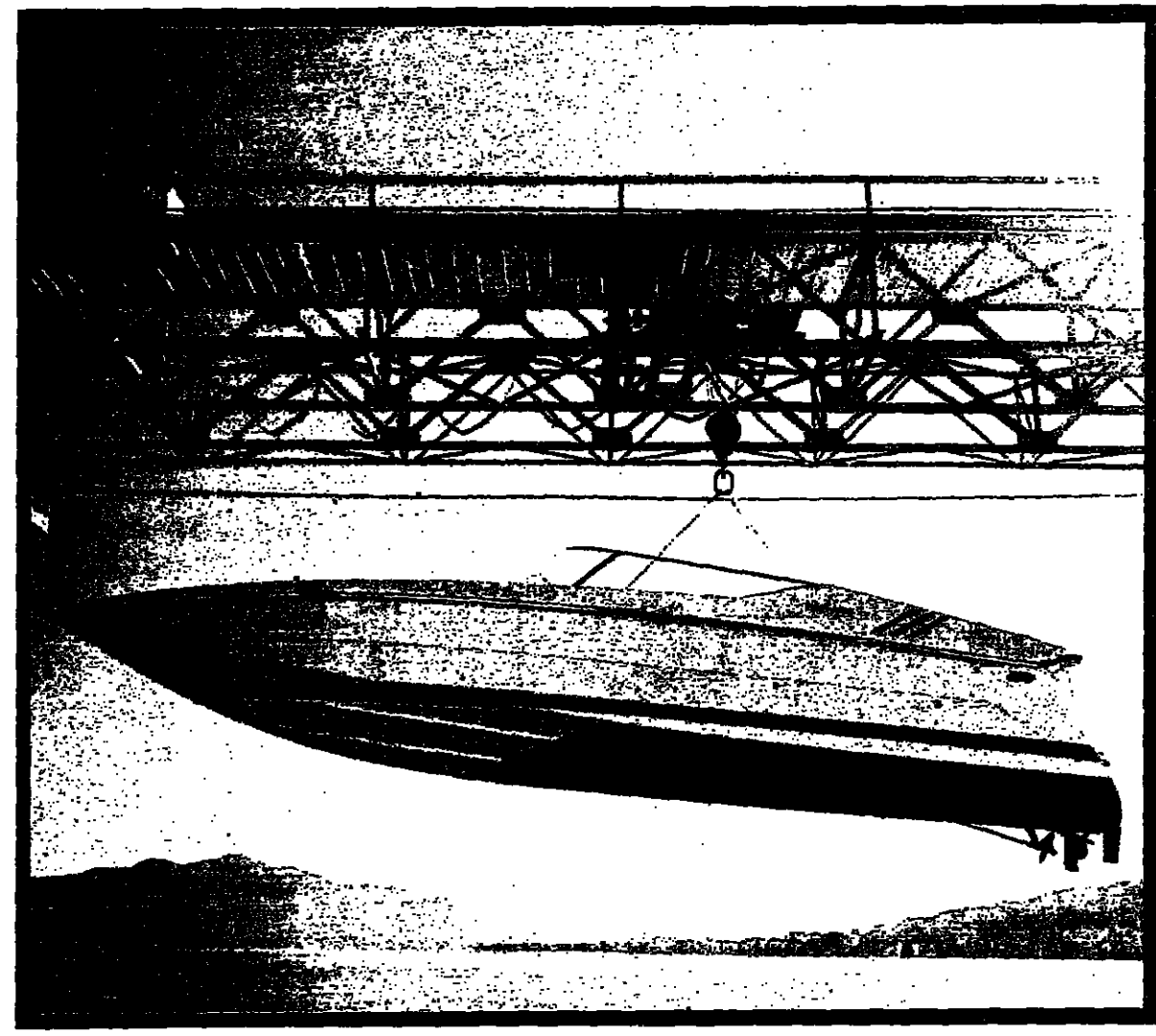
100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

100s High Low 3pm Net

The bank that provides the drive for
Italy's fast moving exports



Launching a new cruiser at the boatyards of Cantieri Riva S.p.A. at Sarnano on the lago d'Isco.

The list of Riva boat owners reads like an international who's who. The style and craftsmanship with which the boats are built at its yards in Lombardy are recognised all over the world as setting the standards by which others are judged.

Thus it is not surprising that this year 70% of the company's entire output will be sold abroad.

Like its customer, Riva, Cariplo is also expanding its activities outside Italy.

Last year we opened a full service branch in London. A second will follow shortly in New York. In Brussels, Frankfurt, Hong Kong

and Paris we have representative offices, and through our correspondent network we are represented in all the world's major financial centres.

Our experience over many years with customers like Riva has proved invaluable in building up the expertise and resources we need to operate effectively in international markets.

Now we are well placed to help your international business grow too.

London Branch: 6 Bishopsgate, London EC2N 4AE. Telephone: 01-283 3166. Telex: 887641.

Head Office: Via Monte di Pietà 8, 20121 Milan.

CARIPLO

Encouraging enterprise internationally

Gold Options

(prices in \$/oz.)

Price Feb. 1984 May 1984 Aug. 1984

30 730.00 750.00 770.00

40 730.00 750.00 770.00

50 730.00 750.00 770.00

60 730.00 750.00 770.00

70 730.00 750.00 770.00

80 730.00 750.00 770.00

90 730.00 750.00 770.00

100 730.00 750.00 770.00

110 730.00 750.00 770.00

120 730.00 750.00 770.00

130 730.00 750.00 770.00

140 730.00 750.00 770.00

150 730.00 750.00 770.00

160 730.00 750.00 770.00

170 730.00 750.00 770.00

180 730.00 750.00 770.00

Wedges

What's not Wednes?

Keep up with the changes in the world's executive suite

Brenda Haggerty's Business People

1. Qual de Mont-Blanc

1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland

Tel. 31.02.51 - Telex 20.985

Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 12)

12 Month High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295

12 Month High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295

12 Month High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295

12 Month High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295

12 Month High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295

12 Month High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295

12 Month High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295

12 Month High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295

12 Month High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295

12 Month High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295

12 Month High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295

12 Month High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295

12 Month High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295

12 Month High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295

12 Month High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295

12 Month High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295
300	290	295	295	300	290	295	295

French Economy Expected to Lag Well Into 1984

PARIS—The health of the French economy is improving, but it is still not healthy, according to a report published Monday by the state-run National Statistics Institute.

In its semi-annual review of France's economic performance and prospects, the institute's experts said the government cannot afford to relax its economic policies even though some progress has been made this year in improving inflation and the external trade deficit.

The current stagnation of economic activity is expected to persist through the first half of 1984, the institute said, largely because of the government's austerity program introduced last March.

The sluggish economic growth will swell the number of job-seekers to a "worrying" degree, the report said. It added that 200,000 jobs could disappear between mid-1983 and mid-1984, mainly in the automobile, construction and consumer goods sectors.

The report predicted inflation would increase 3.8 percent in the first half of 1984, although a substantial reduction is expected over the next six months. The government has set a target ceiling of 5 percent for retail price

SPORTS

Seahawks Win, Make Playoffs for First Time

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SEATTLE — Seattle gained the first playoff berth in its eight-year National Football League history on Sunday as Dave Krieg threw two touchdown passes and ran for third score to carry the Seahawks to a 24-6 victory over the New England Patriots.

Seattle (9-7) will be at home against Denver in Saturday's American Conference wild-card playoff game, the winner to play AFC East champion Miami in the following week.

The league's complete playoff lineup was determined Sunday. The Los Angeles Rams, Detroit

and San Francisco joined Washington and Dallas in the National Conference; along with Seattle, Denver and Miami, the AFC conference.

NFL ROUNDUP

Leaders are the Los Angeles Raiders and Pittsburgh.

Krieg completed TD passes of 48 yards to Steve Largent in the second quarter and 16 yards to Dan Doornink in the third to put Seattle in control. He capped the scoring with a 2-yard run in the final period.

Krieg, who led the Seahawks to a 5-3 record over the second half of

the season when he took over for Jim Zorn as the starting quarterback, completed 13 of 21 passes for 230 yards. Rookie Curt Warner rushed for 116 yards on 26 carries to give him 1,449 yards for the season and the AFC rushing title.

New England's only score came late in the second quarter on a 33-yard pass from rookie Tony Eason to Derrick Ramsey. Eason, beleaguered throughout by a heavy pass rush, was replaced by Mike Kerrigan in the final quarter.

Seattle is the third team Chuck Knox has led into the playoffs in his NFL coaching career, the others having been the Rams and Buf-

falo. Knox turned the Seahawks from a club with three straight losing seasons into a playoff team in his first season at the helm.

Colts 20, Oilers 10

In Baltimore, Kim Anderson returned an interception 71 yards for a touchdown and the Colts scored on three of their first four drives in Houston territory to defeat the Oilers, 20-10. Without a victory during the strike-shortened 1982 season, Baltimore ended the year at 7-9. Houston was 2-14.

Mike Pagel threw a 12-yard TD pass to Pat Beach with 1:56 remaining to seal the verdict after linebacker Vernon Maxwell intercepted an Oliver Luck pass. The Colts' other scores came on field goals of 48 and 37 yards by rookie Raul Allegre, giving him 30 for the season.

Anderson stepped in front of a pass intended for Donnie Craft and sent the distance to give the Colts a 10-3 lead at 7:56 of the second quarter. Luck's 7-yard scoring pass to Chris Dressel pulled the Oilers to within 13-10 at 4:33 of the fourth period, but Maxwell intercepted on Houston's next possession after the Oilers had advanced into Baltimore territory. Another Oiler scoring bid ended with an end-zone interception by James Burroughs with 54 seconds left.

The winners' Curtis Dickey gained 110 yards on 23 carries while Houston's Earl Campbell picked up 93 yards on 27 rushes. Dickey finished the season with 1,222 yards on the ground, Baltimore's first 1,000-yard rusher since Lydell Mitchell in 1977. Campbell, the second-leading rusher in the AFC, finished at 1,301.

The Baltimore defense had three interceptions and three sacks, although Luck completed 22 of 29 passes for 245 yards. Pagel was only 5-for-13 in the air, but the Colts running game, tops in the NFL, produced 191 yards.

Raiders 30, Chargers 14

In Los Angeles, Jim Plunkett threw for 332 yards and Marcus Allen rushed for two touchdowns, helping the AFC West champion Los Angeles Raiders clinch a home-field advantage through the playoffs with a 30-14 victory over San Diego. The Raiders finished at 12-4, while the Chargers were 6-10. Plunkett completed 21 of 30 passes, throwing one TD and one interception. His 4-yarder to Cliff Branch 72 seconds into the fourth quarter gave the Raiders a 23-14 lead.

Allen, the NFL's rookie of the year in 1982, scored on runs of 8 and 5 yards, and his 72 rushing yards gave him 1,014 for the season. His second TD run, with 7:13 left, clinched the victory. Chris Bahk kicked three field goals for the Raiders.

The Chargers scored on a 40-yard pass from Ed Luther, subbing for an injured Dan Fouts, to Bobby Duckworth in the first quarter and on a 2-yard run by Chuck Muncie in the third.

Luther, who started because Fouts hurt his right shoulder last week, was 20-of-36 passing for 236 yards with one touchdown and one

interception. Muncie led San Diego's rushing attack with 77 yards on 18 carries.

Raider Todd Christensen caught eight passes for 136 yards and, finishing with 92 catches and 1,247 yards, took the NFL receiving title. Teammate Greg Pruitt set an NFL record in the second quarter when he brought his season punt-return total to 660 yards. He finished the game with 665; the Raiders' Neal Colzie held the previous record of 655 yards set in 1975.

Lions 23, Buccaneers

In Pontiac, Michigan, Eddie Murray kicked his third field goal of the game to break a 13-13 tie with 8:52 left and quarterback Gary Danielson led Detroit's first title since 1957 with a 6-yard touchdown pass to Jeff Chadwick that gave the Lions a 23-20 victory over Tampa Bay.

Detroit, which had not won a division or league title since the NFL crown in 1957, won the NFC Central with a 9-7 record and will play its first playoff game on the road in two weeks. Tampa Bay finished 2-14.

Tampa Bay's Jack Thompson threw three TD passes, but the Bucs twice passed up field goal opportunities inside the Detroit 13 and both times turned the ball over on downs. Tampa Bay place-kicker Dave Warulek also hit an extra-point try and snubbed a 29-yard field goal attempt. The Bucs used guard George Yarno to kick their final extra point.

Thompson threw touchdown passes of 4 yards to Jerry Bell, 20 yards to Kevin House and 13 yards to Gerald Carter. Carter's TD reception came with 1:17 left to play, but Tampa Bay never got the ball again. (AP, UPI)

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE									
Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Diff.	Streak	Playoff Position
Pittsburgh	12	4	0	.750	389	290	+99	W	1
New England	8	8	0	.500	274	279	-5	W	7
Baltimore	7	9	0	.438	284	304	-20	W	8
Philadelphia	7	9	0	.438	284	304	-20	W	9
N.Y. Jets	7	9	0	.438	313	331	-18	W	10
Cincinnati	10	6	0	.625	255	305	-50	W	11
Cleveland	7	9	0	.438	336	342	-6	W	12
Indianapolis	7	9	0	.438	340	302	+38	W	13
Houston	2	14	0	.125	285	400	-115	L	14
San Francisco	12	4	0	.750	402	328	+74	W	15
Seattle	9	7	0	.562	403	377	+26	W	16
Denver	9	7	0	.562	397	377	+20	W	17
San Diego	6	10	0	.375	338	423	-85	L	18
Kansas City	6	10	0	.375	384	367	+17	W	19

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Diff.	Streak	Playoff Position
Washington	12	4	0	.750	541	322	+219	W	1
Dallas	12	4	0	.750	442	318	+124	W	2
St. Louis	8	8	0	.500	374	428	-54	W	3
Philadelphia	8	8	0	.500	374	428	-54	W	4
N.Y. Giants	5	11	0	.313	267	347	-80	L	5
Green Bay	8	8	0	.500	429	439	-10	W	6
Chicago	8	8	0	.500	311	344	-33	W	7
Minnesota	8	8	0	.500	376	348	+28	W	8
Tampa Bay	2	14	0	.125	351	501	-150	L	9
San Francisco	12	4	0	.750	490	376	+114	W	10
A.L. Rams	9	7	0	.562	361	341	+20	W	11
New Orleans	8	8	0	.500	319	337	+18	W	12
Atlanta	7	9	0	.438	278	339	-61	W	13
Carolina	7	9	0	.438	278	339	-61	W	14
San Francisco	12	4	0	.750	490	376	+114	W	15
Seattle	9	7	0	.562	403	377	+26	W	16
Denver	9	7	0	.562	397	377	+20	W	17
San Diego	6	10	0	.375	338	423	-85	L	18
Kansas City	6	10	0	.375	384	367	+17	W	19

PLAYOFF SCHEDULE

Game	Time	Location
AFC Wild Card: Dec. 24, Denver at Seattle.	8:00 p.m.	Seattle
NFC Wild Card: Dec. 24, Dallas at San Francisco.	8:00 p.m.	San Francisco
Conference Semifinals: Dec. 31 and Jan. 1.	8:00 p.m.	Various
Conference Finals: Jan. 8 and Jan. 9.	8:00 p.m.	Various
Super Bowl XVIII: Jan. 17, Tampa, Florida.	8:00 p.m.	Tampa

AP All-America Teams

MANILA — The International Amateur Athletic Federation has imposed lifetime bans on eight athletes for alleged drug abuse and is forming a new grand prix track and field circuit, officials said Monday.

Members of the IAAF executive council, ending a three-day meeting here, announced strict new anti-doping measures and formation of the tour to centralize international athletic competition.

IAAF officials said four of the eight banned athletes had competed in last summer's Pan American Games, where widespread drug violations were reported. The four were Juan de la Cruz and Juan Nunez of the Dominican Republic and Cuban Maria Cristina Betancourt Ramirez and Rosa Fernandez.

Others banned were Elio Rios of Portugal, Lars Erik Kallstrom of Sweden, Dariusz Juzyszyn of Poland and Agnes Herczeg of Hungary.

IAAF President Primo Nebiolo said the athletes have 18 months to appeal the decision through their national federations. The IAAF also decided to field so-called "flying squads" to conduct random drug tests at international meets.

Nebiolo said that before world records would be ratified, the athletes involved would have to undergo an antidoping test.

The establishment of an IAAF-sponsored grand prix circuit is aimed at controlling promoters of independent track and field events, officials said. Nebiolo said the circuit will include about 28 international meets, with a grand championship at the end of the year.

The tour, as with the current experimental tours in the U.S., will use a point system based on performance, similar to professional tennis or auto racing, Nebiolo said. He said athletes will be entitled to appearance or participation money, but the funds will go to their respective national federations.

IAAF officials said four of the eight banned athletes had competed in last summer's Pan American Games, where widespread drug violations were reported. The four were Juan de la Cruz and Juan Nunez of the Dominican Republic and Cuban Maria Cristina Betancourt Ramirez and Rosa Fernandez.

Others banned were Elio Rios of Portugal, Lars Erik Kallstrom of Sweden, Dariusz Juzyszyn of Poland and Agnes Herczeg of Hungary.

NHL Standings

WALE CONFERENCE									
Team	W	L	T	Pct.	GF	GA	Diff.	Streak	Playoff Position
NY Islanders	22	9	4	.692	150	112	+38	W	1
Philadelphia	18	15	4	.545	148	117	+31	W	2
NY Rangers	17	16	4	.515	138	127	+11	W	3
Washington	16	17	4	.485	136	121	+15	W	4
Pittsburgh	7	21	1	.250	102	136	-34	L	5
New Jersey	7	21	1	.250	102	136	-34	L	6
Boston	21	9	4	.692	148	97	+51	W	7
Buffalo	20	10	4	.667	134	120	+14	W	8
Calgary	14	18	2	.438	119	133	-14	W	9
Montreal	15	17	2	.469	124	135	-11	W	10
Hartford	11	16	3	.406	108	123	-15	W	11
Quebec	15	12	4	.556	142	138	+4	W	12
St. Louis	13	14	3	.481	130	137	-7	W	13
Chicago	14	18	2	.438	124	151	-27	W	14
Toronto	12	15	2	.444	124	151	-27	W	15
Detroit	10	18	4	.370	109	137	-28	W	16
San Jose	16	14	3	.538	137	127	+10	W	17
Vancouver	14	16	3	.469	131	136	-5	W	18
Edmonton	12	14	2	.462	111	127	-16	W	19
Winnipeg	11	17	4	.389	127	157	-30	W	20
Los Angeles	10	18	4	.349	141	161	-20	W	21

Transition

PITTSBURGH—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

WISCONSIN—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

LOUISVILLE—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

WISCONSIN—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

LOUISVILLE—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

WISCONSIN—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

LOUISVILLE—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

WISCONSIN—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

LOUISVILLE—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

WISCONSIN—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

LOUISVILLE—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

WISCONSIN—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

LOUISVILLE—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

WISCONSIN—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

LOUISVILLE—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

WISCONSIN—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

LOUISVILLE—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

WISCONSIN—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

LOUISVILLE—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

WISCONSIN—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

LOUISVILLE—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

WISCONSIN—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

LOUISVILLE—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

WISCONSIN—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

LOUISVILLE—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

WISCONSIN—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

LOUISVILLE—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

WISCONSIN—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

LOUISVILLE—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

WISCONSIN—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

LOUISVILLE—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

WISCONSIN—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

LOUISVILLE—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

WISCONSIN—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

LOUISVILLE—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

WISCONSIN—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

LOUISVILLE—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

WISCONSIN—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

LOUISVILLE—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

WISCONSIN—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

LOUISVILLE—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

WISCONSIN—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

LOUISVILLE—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

WISCONSIN—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

LOUISVILLE—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

WISCONSIN—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

LOUISVILLE—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

WISCONSIN—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

LOUISVILLE—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

WISCONSIN—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

LOUISVILLE—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

WISCONSIN—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

LOUISVILLE—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

WISCONSIN—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

LOUISVILLE—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

WISCONSIN—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

LOUISVILLE—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

WISCONSIN—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

LOUISVILLE—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

WISCONSIN—Noted Bill Schirmer, manager of the Pittsburgh Penguins, has been named coach of the team.

